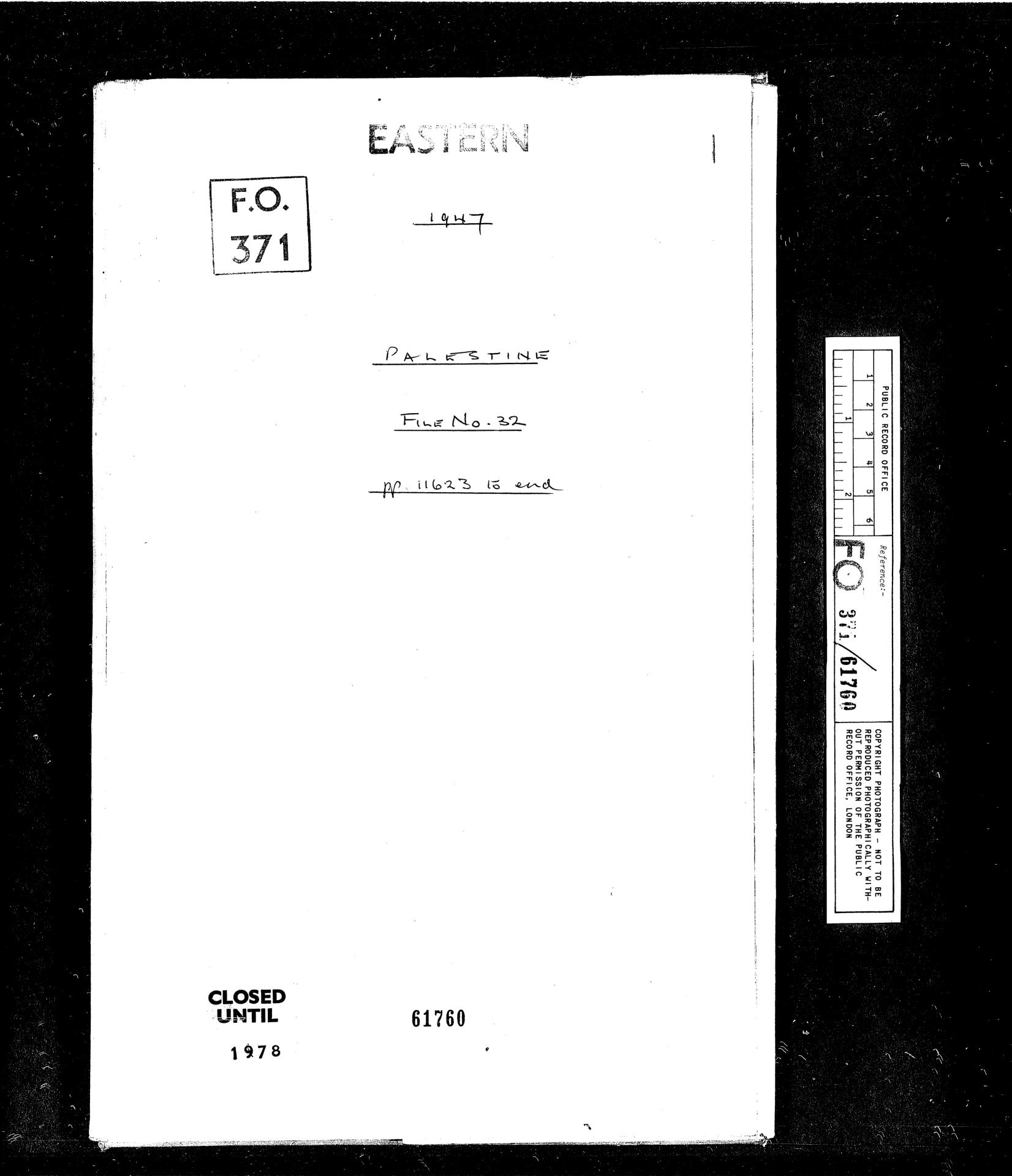
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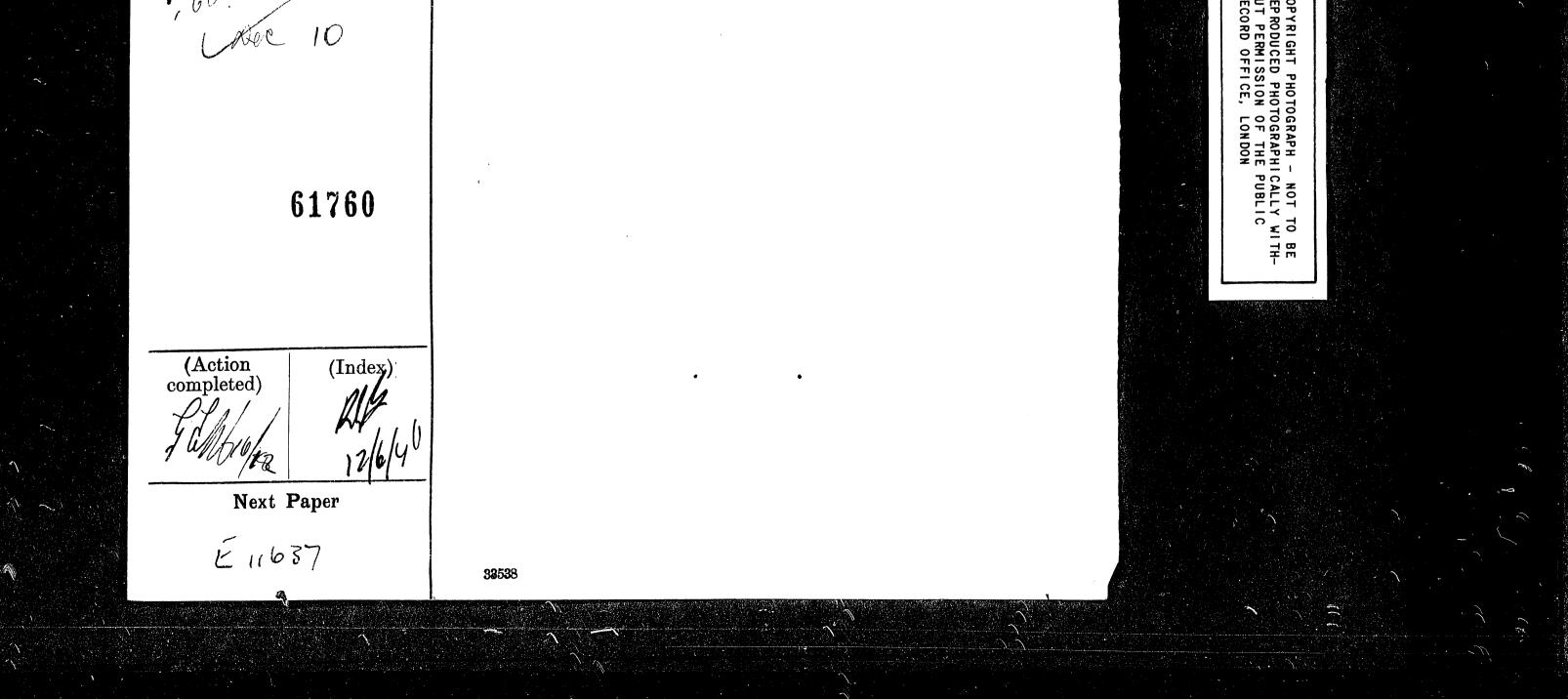
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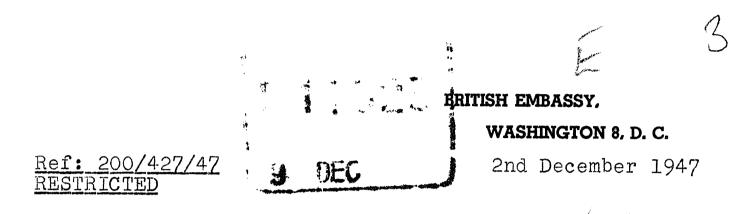
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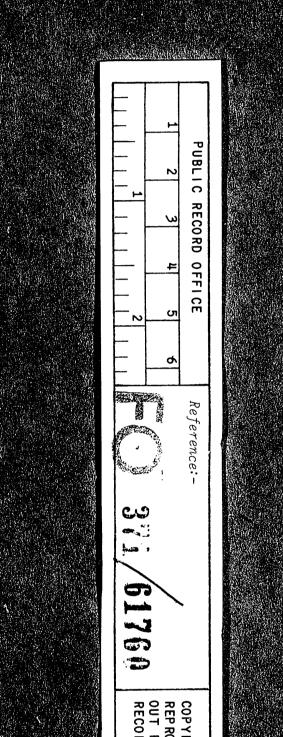


Dear Department,

Please refer to our letter 200/305/47 of the 23rd July about the future of the American Jewish Conference.

2. A meeting of delegates from all over the United States was held in Chicago from the 29th November to the 1st December to consider a plan for the establishment of a permanent organisation to co-ordinate all Jewish activities in the United States.

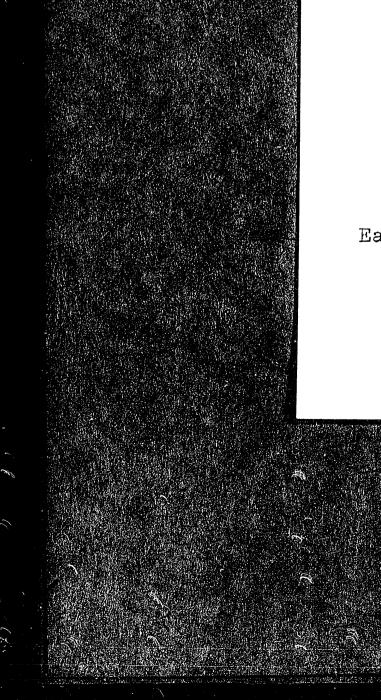
At an earlier meeting in New York the 3. plan was outlined by Dr. Eisendrath, President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. According to the press he explained that the proposed organisation would act for all American Jews in all representations before the U.S. Government and its departments, inter-governmental agencies, and the United Nations, and that it would endeavour to co-operate with organised Jewish communities in other countries. It would act in all matters affecting the rights and status of the Jewish people in regard to Palestine and its development. It would also act, he said, in defence of Jewish rights and in opposition to anti-democratic forces and tendencies, and to anti-Semitism in the United States. It would furthermore take action in the field of overseas relief and rehabilitation. It would be composed of 750 delegates, of whom 600 would be elected by communities and 150 by recognised national organisations.



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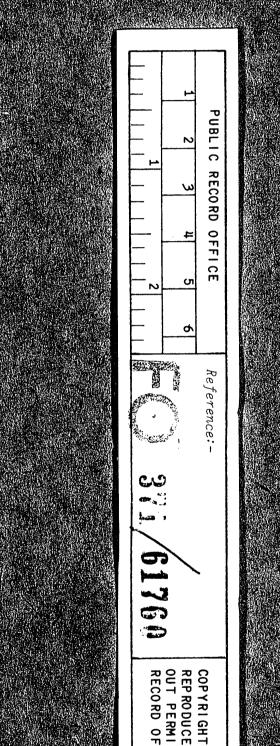


4. Opposition to the scheme was expressed by

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.l. /spokesmen

spokesmen of various organizations both at this meeting and at the subsequent conference in Chicago. This opposition came particularly from the American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee, the latter of which had withdrawn from the American Jewish Conference in 1943 owing to differences of opinion. Spokesmen for the former urged that the proposed organisation could not add except in expense to the work already being done by existing organisations and that the autonomy now enjoyed by the members of the conference would be endangered. Judge Proskauer, speaking for the American Jewish Committee, said that the proposed body would only duplicate work in defence of Jewish rights in America already being done by the National Community Relations Advisory Council, and that the plan would do serious disservice to American Jewry by creating an organisation which, in the field of international affairs, would act for American Jewry in all the official representations mentioned in para 3 above. He was probably thinking of the point made by many anti-Zionist Jews in this country, namely that if a Jewish state were to be set up in Palestine, the position of Jews in the United States would be weakened should they appear to act on its behalf while remaining U.S. citizens owing allegiance only to the United States Government.

In the event, however, those who felt that 5. it was more than ever necessary at this time to bring some order out of the "organisational chaos" of American Jewish life, won the day and the delegates at Chicago voted that "an organisation democratic in structure and representative of the American Jewish community shall be established to secure and protect the rights and to promote the general welfare of the Jewish people here and abroad and to enhance the contribution of the Jewish community to American democracy". It is likely that many hesitant voters were won over by a report on the displaced Jews of Europe presented just before the debate by Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, former advisor on



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Jewish affairs to the U.S. Military Government in Germany. This report urged that speedy and generous assistance must be given if the displaced persons were to be saved from disaster. 5

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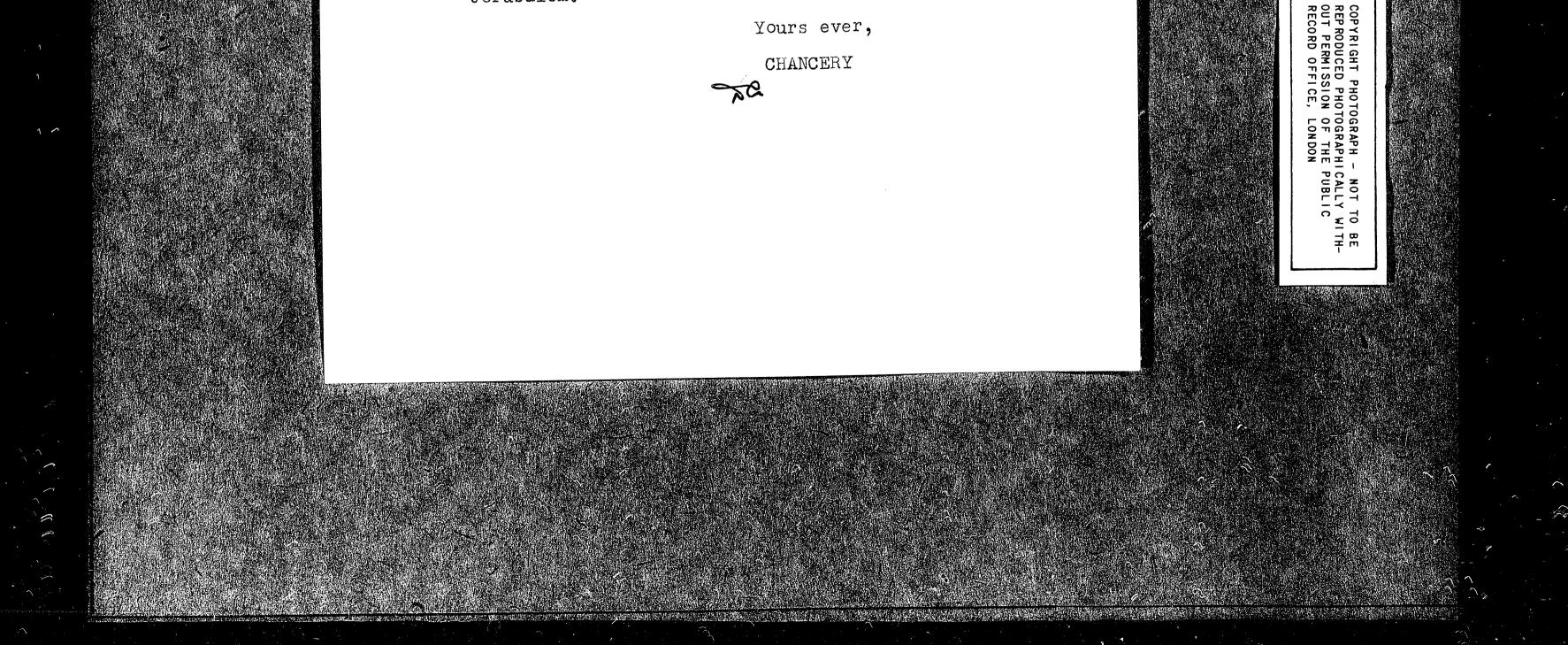
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It is too early to say how the proposed 6. organisation, which has not yet received a name, will work in practice. It will for the present be directed by the interim committee which has headed the American Jewish Conference. Of this, Rabbi Wise and Louis Lipsky are respectively Honorary Chairman and Chairman of the Executive Board. It would seem that the new body will replace not only the relief organisations, but also the American Zionist Emergency Council, which is the main political Zionist body in the United States, in which case one would expect to see Dr. Silver, Dr. Neumann and other prominent U.S. Zionists included shortly in its governing body. The American Zionist Emergency Council's aims and functions will in any case need revision now that the United Nations have decided in favour of the partition of Palestine, but if it is to be superseded it will be interesting to see how members of the new body will manage to evade the charge of holding a dual loyalty. We will report any developments which we can discover from Jewish or other sources.

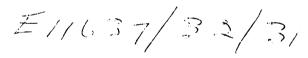
We are sending a copy of this letter to Jerusalem.

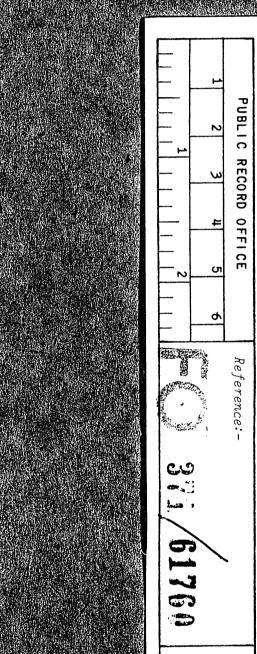


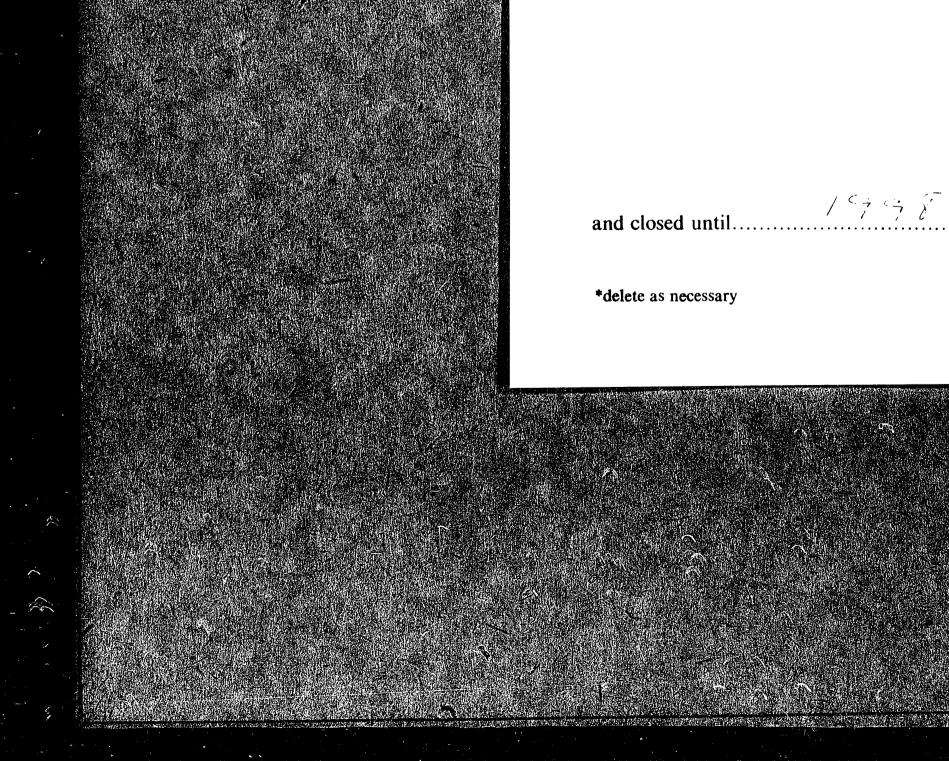
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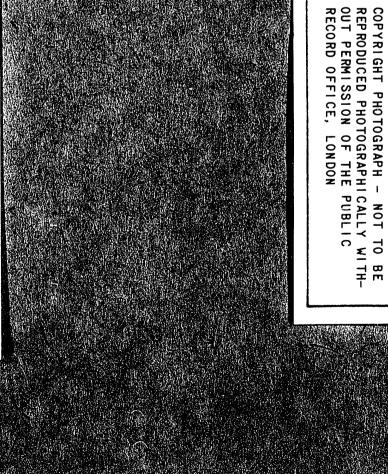
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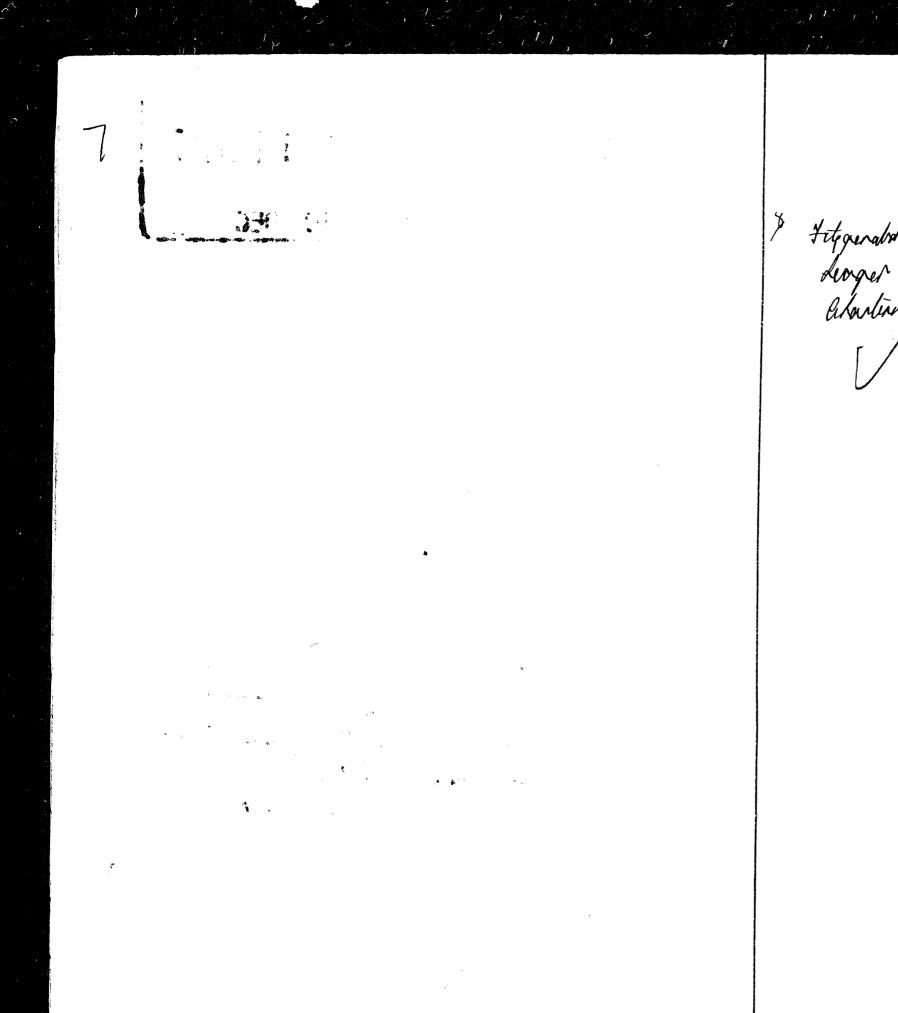




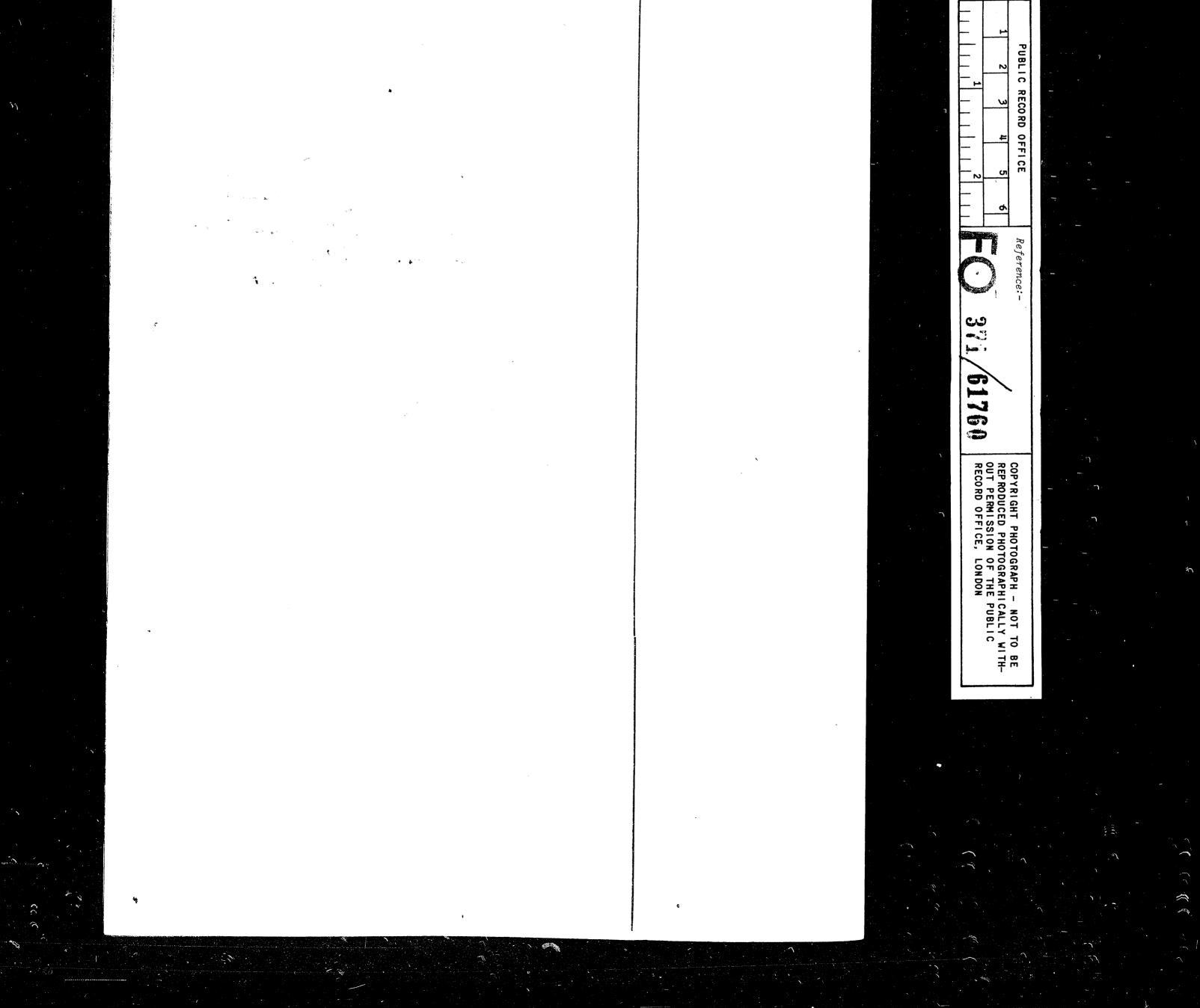


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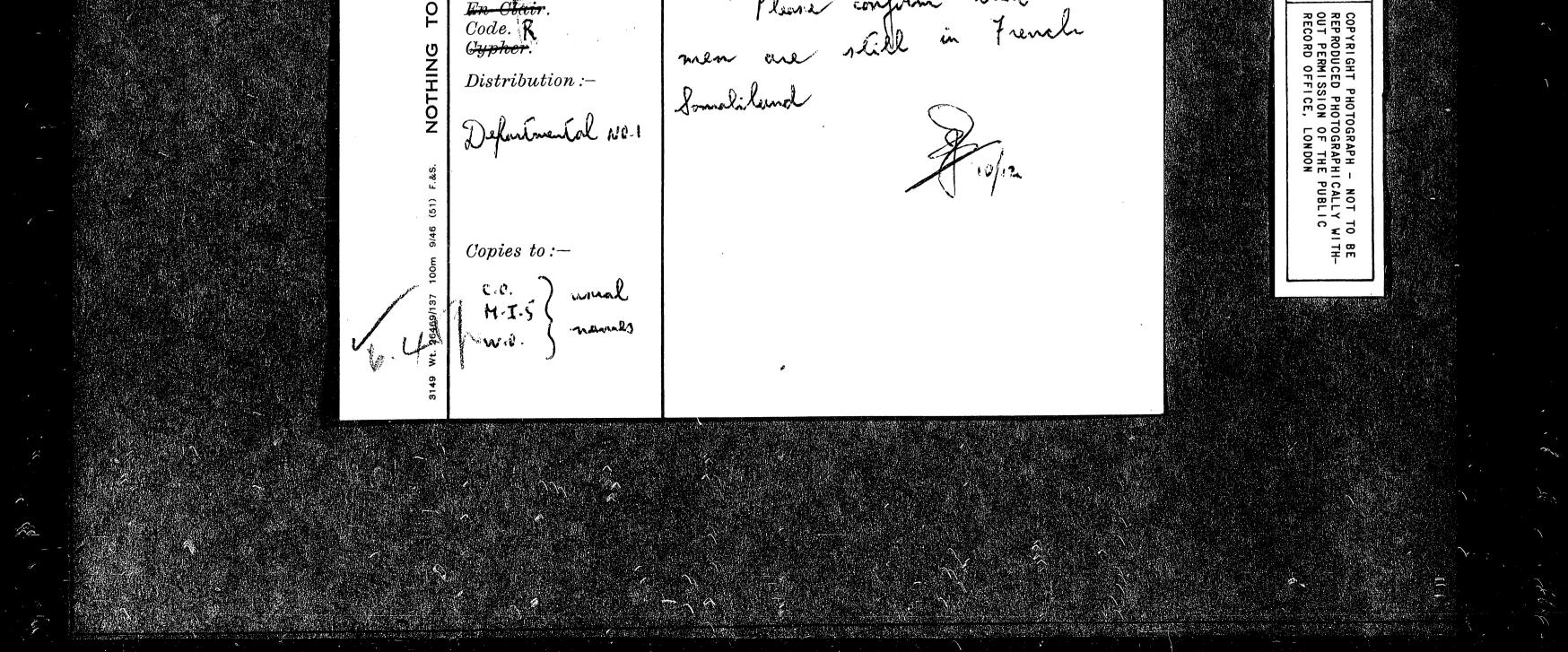
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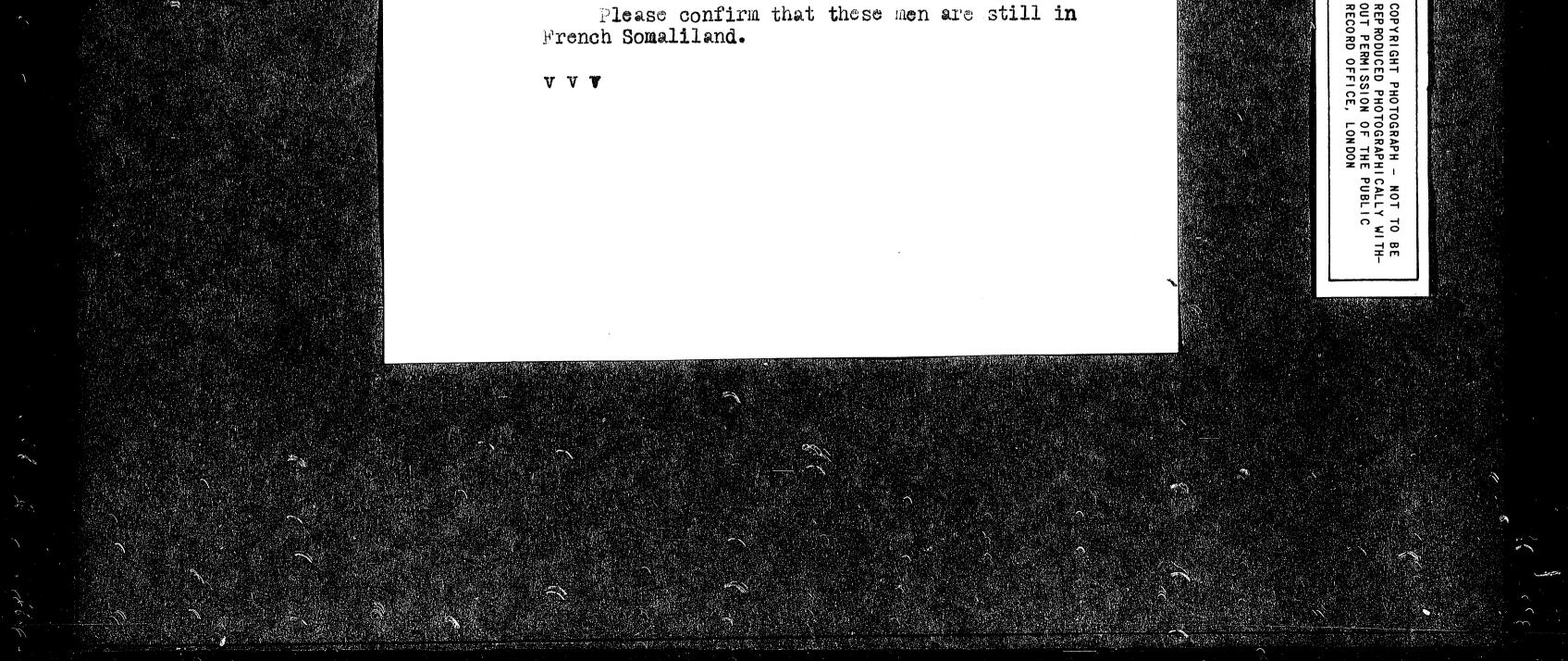
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Addressed to Jibuti telegram No. 56 December 10th repeated for information Saving to Paris and Ciudad Trujillo.

Your telegram No. 51 [of 9th December: escaped Jewish terrorists].

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WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

5th December 1947

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Dear Department,

Press reports on the reception of the United Nations decision on Palestine by Jews in the United States show a somewhat mixed reaction, with pleasure predominating. The American Zionist Émergency Council called it a milestone in the history of the world which had ended two thousand years of national homelessness for the Jewish people, and Dr. Neumann, President of the Zionist Organization of America, made a similar remark. But he said that the decision did not fully satisfy the just claims and historic aspirations of the Jewish people, although it did render a measure of justice. The decision was also commended by the National Council of Jewish Women, the American Jewish Committee, and the Women's Zionist Organization of America. Judge Proskauer, however, speaking for the American Jewish Committee, added a warning that since his organization held that Jews in the United States, like those in other countries, were nationals only of their own country, there could be no political identification of Jews outside Palestine with whatever government might be instituted there. This is a point which worries many non-Zionist Jews.

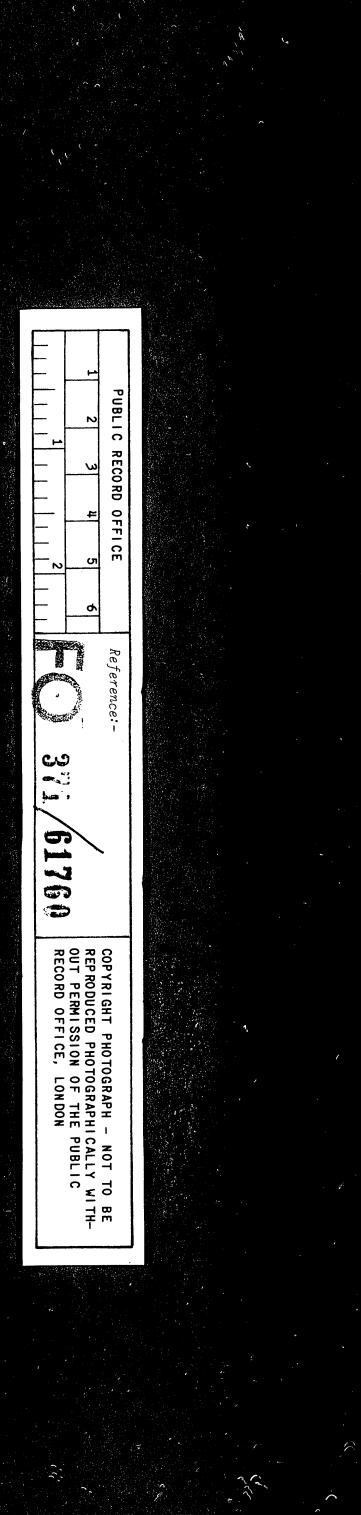
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2. On December 2nd a meeting was held in New York under the auspices of the Zionist Organization of America at which the speakers were Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Dr. Silver and Mayor O'Dwyer of New York. It was attended by a large and enthusiastic crowd, and some 5000 persons listened in the streets outside to the addresses, which were broadcast from a loud speaker on a floodlit lorry. Dr. Neumann, who, like Dr. Silver,

/expressed

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.l.



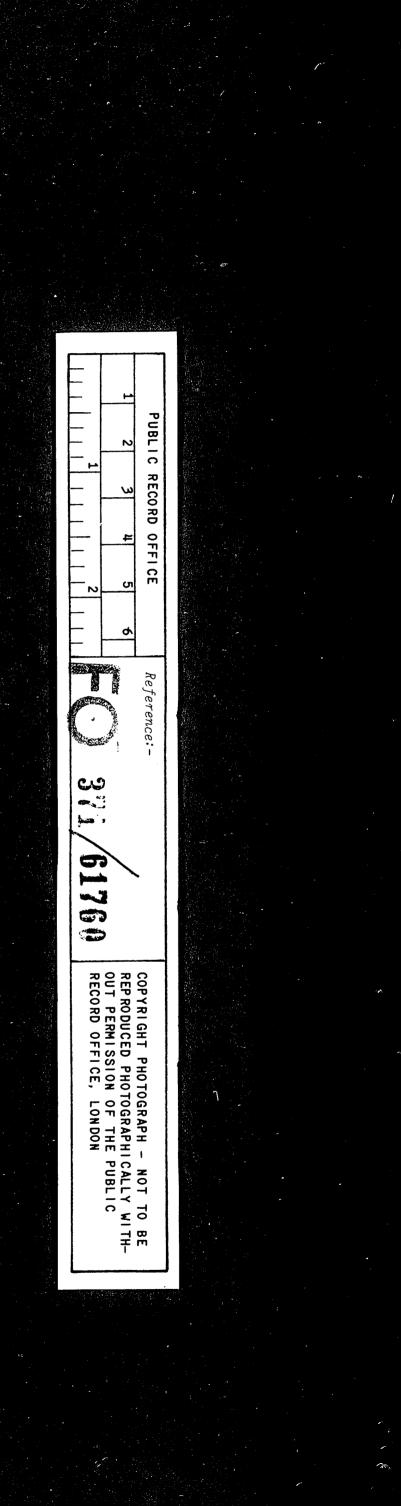
expressed a desire for friendship and co-operation with the Arabs, said that he was deeply conscious of the tremendous challenge which the United Nations' decision offered to Jewish statesmanship, wisdom and capacity. Jews were not so naive as to confuse a political decision with concrete reality and they were fully aware of the many pitfalls and dangers which lay ahead. Their efforts would not be relaxed until the Jewish State had been established so firmly and unshakably that no one would question its future destiny. He then paid tribute to the efforts of President Truman and of the American delegation to the United Nations. Mayor O'Dwyer, who had proclaimed the day as "Palestine | Day", declared that it was no historical accident that the birth of a new Jewish state should occur in New York. He observed that Mr. Masaryk had laid the foundation for czechoslovakia there, and that Irish patriots had taken similar steps for the creation of an independent Eire. The Mayor then complimented the leaders of the Zionist Organization of America on their efforts, but warned them that the eyes of millions would be upon their future actions and that their state, which would be subjected to the most rigorous scrutiny, would be appraised with a critical eye.

3. Meir Grossman, President of the United Zionists-Revisionists of America, on the other hand, described the U.N. decision as clearly unjustifiable and said that it had been with deep sorrow that his organization had received the decision to partition Palestine into two states and to reduce the Jewish national territory from 44,000 to 5,500 square miles. The Revisionists, he said, would continue to fight for a Jewish state within the historic boundaries of Palestine, with international consent.

4. As usual, very little has been heard from the Arabs in the United States. But a vigorous statement to the press was made by Mr. Cecil Hourani of the Arab Office, condemning the decision and expressing the

/determination

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determination of the Arabs to fight it by all possible means. It was also noticeable that not a single representative from the Arab missions in Washington was present at a reception for the diplomatic corps given by President Truman at the White House on the 2nd December.

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We are sending a copy of this letter to Jerusalem and to the U.K. Delegation at New York.

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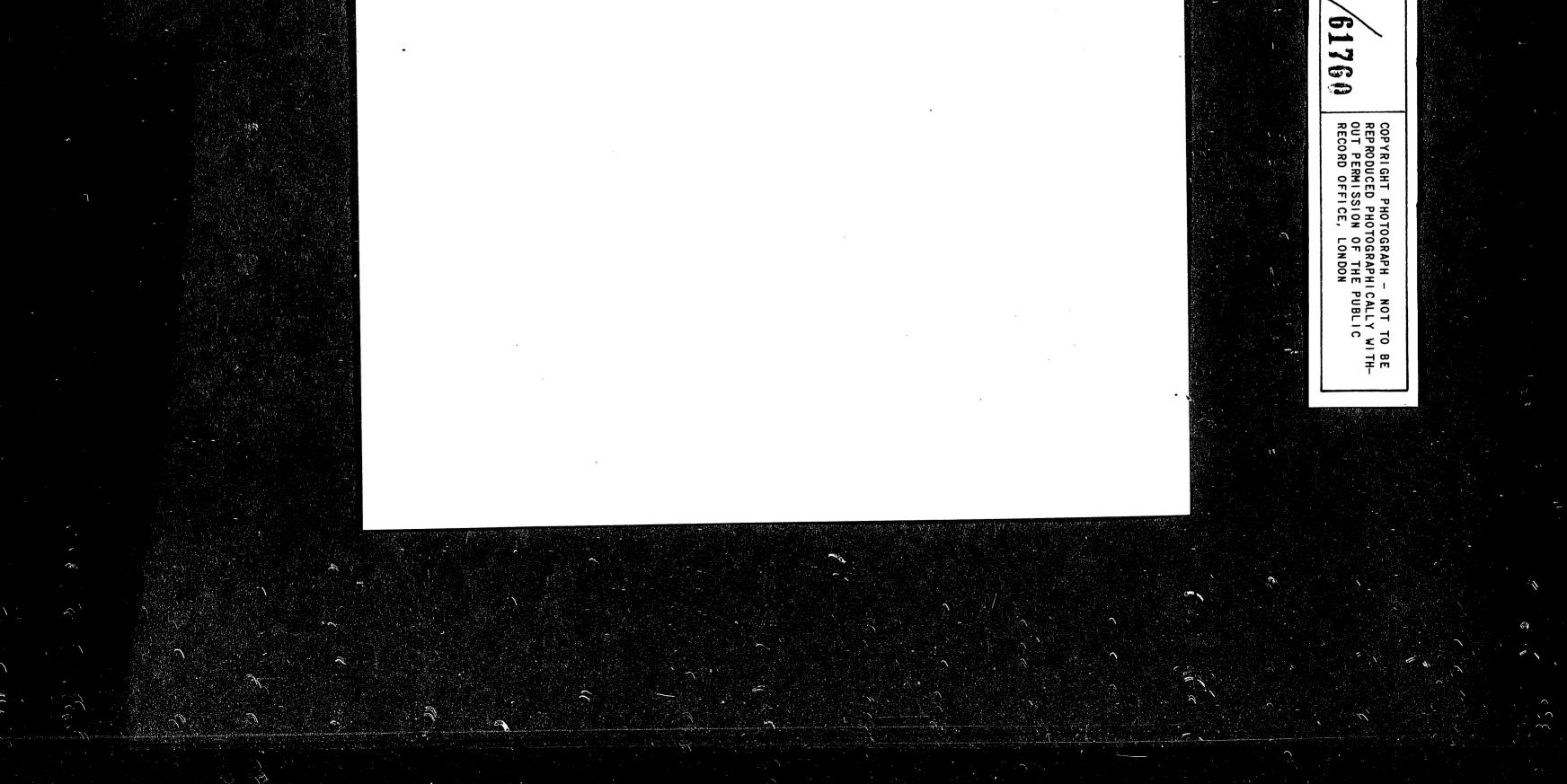
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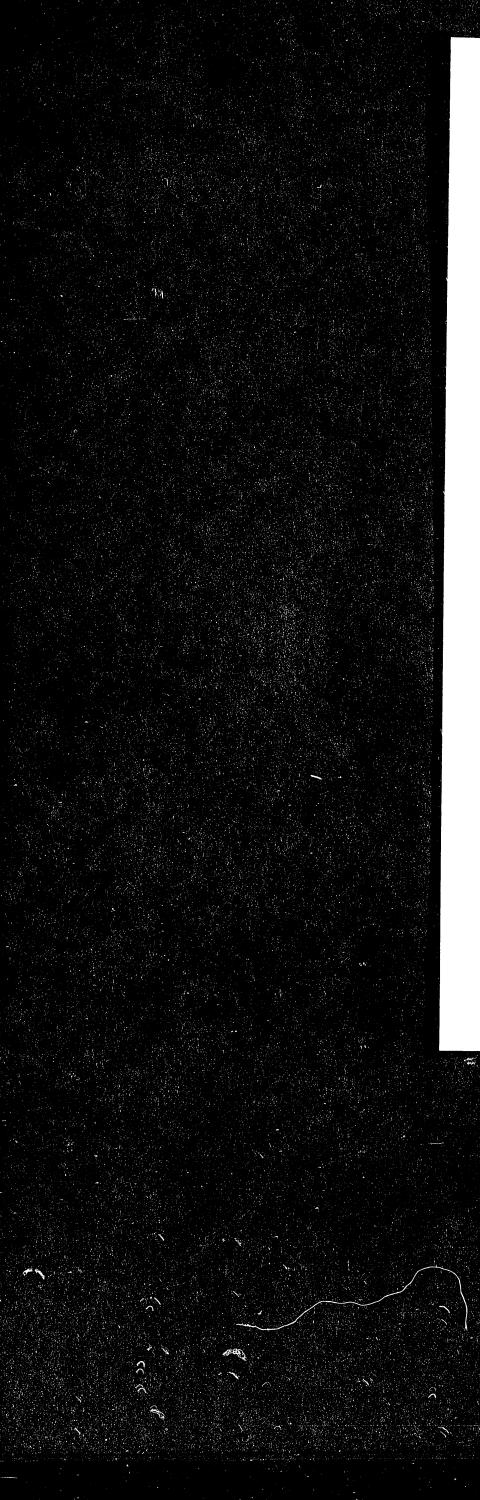
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Yours ever,

CHANCERY



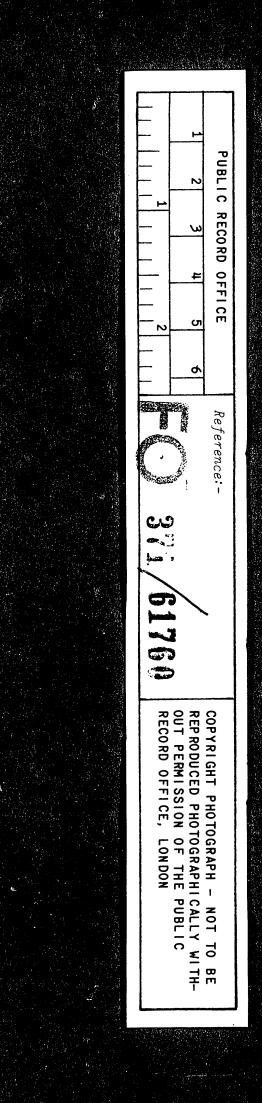


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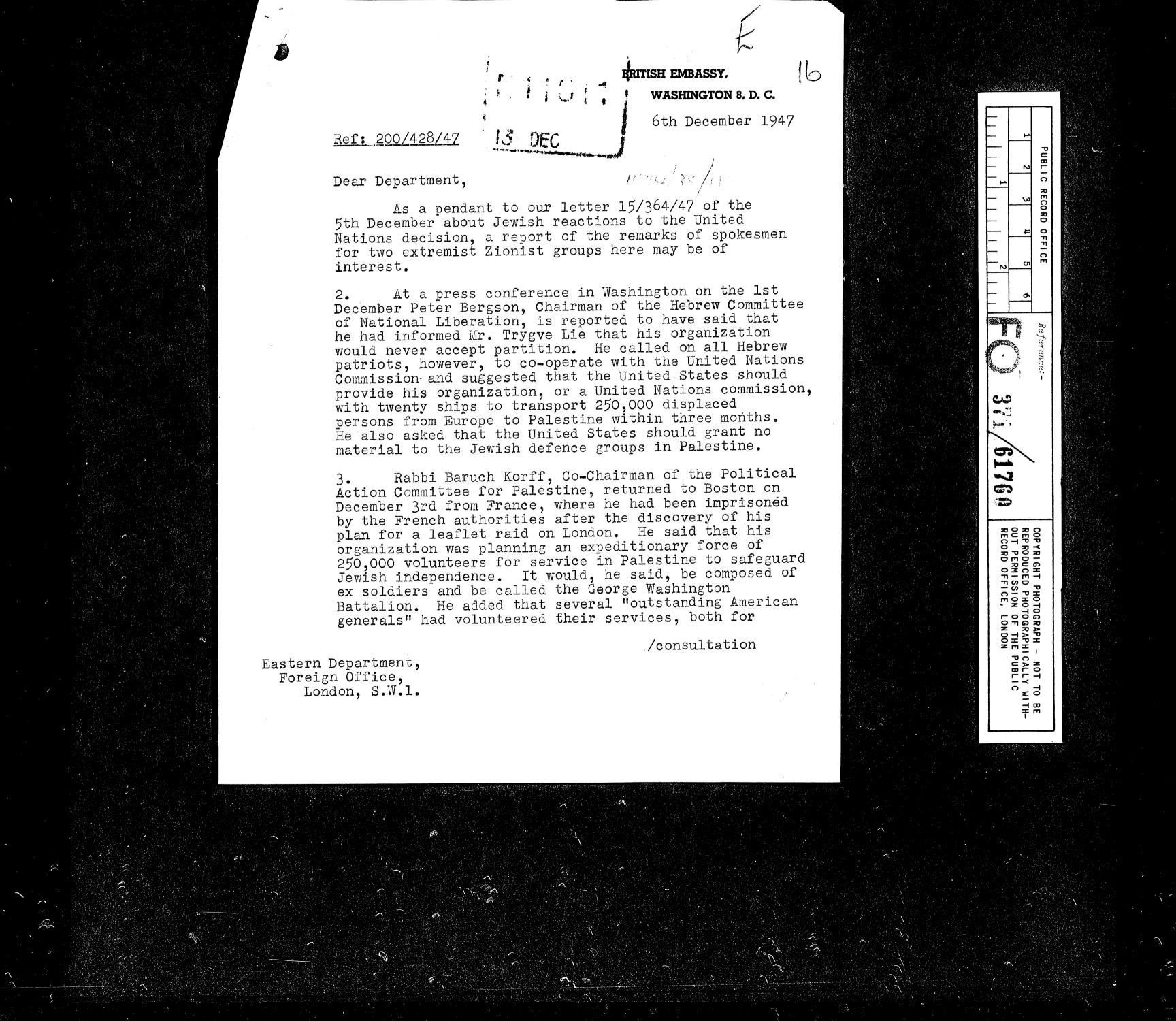
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WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

5th December about Jewish reactions to the United

2. persons from Europe to Palestine within three months. He also asked that the United States should grant no

3. Action Committee for Palestine, returned to Boston on December 3rd from France, where he had been imprisoned by the French authorities after the discovery of his plan for a leaflet raid on London. He said that his



consultation and active participation. The volunteers would seek recognition and some financial support from the United Nations on the ground that "any infiltration of totalitarian forces into Palestine must be prevented".

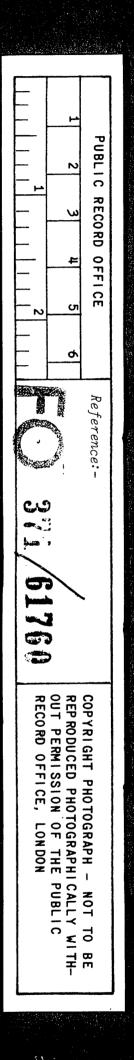
4. He is also reported to have said that it was a known fact that members of the American armed forces in Europe were very liberal with arms for the Palestine underground. He asserted that Representative John McCormack (D., Mass.) was a member of his organization and would probably support his plans. (Another account says that Korff did not disclose whether the Congressman would play an active part, and from our knowledge of him we consider it improbable as he is by no means an irresponsible individual). Any statement made by Rabbi Korff can be taken with a great many grains of salt and we very much doubt whether there is anything in this grandiose proposal.

5. We are sending copies of this letter to Jerusalem and to the U.K. Delegation at New York.

Yours ever,

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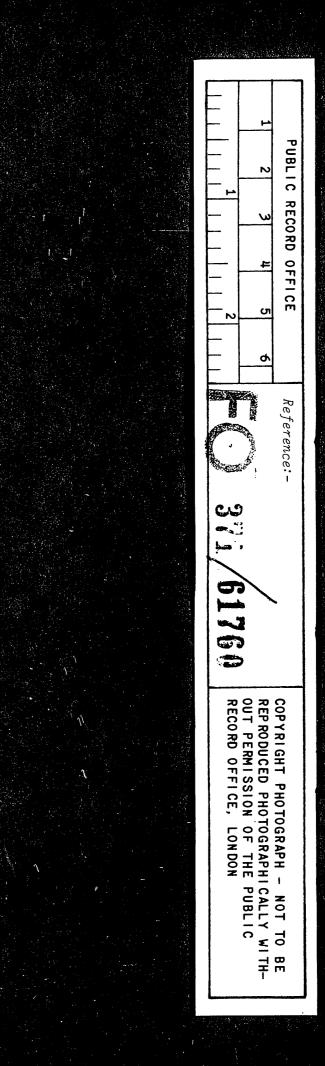


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Dear Department,

By air bag

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Please refer to our letter of 7th November last to South American Department concerning a goodwill Delegation from the Arab States to this country.

The Delegation arrived in Santiago on the 28th last. According to press reports it is composed of 3 members: Messrs. Akran Zeiter (Lebanon), Nazri Maluf (Syria) and Taufik Yazigi (Palestine). The Delegation has already visited Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay.

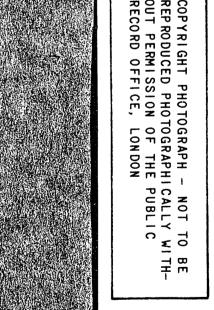
The Head of the Delegation, Mr. Akran Zeiter, has announced that the purpose of the tour is to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Latin America and the Arab world, and, needless to say, to place the Palestine problem "objectively" before the eyes of Latin America. The Delegation is planning to stay some 10 days, and has been warmly welcomed by the Control Arab

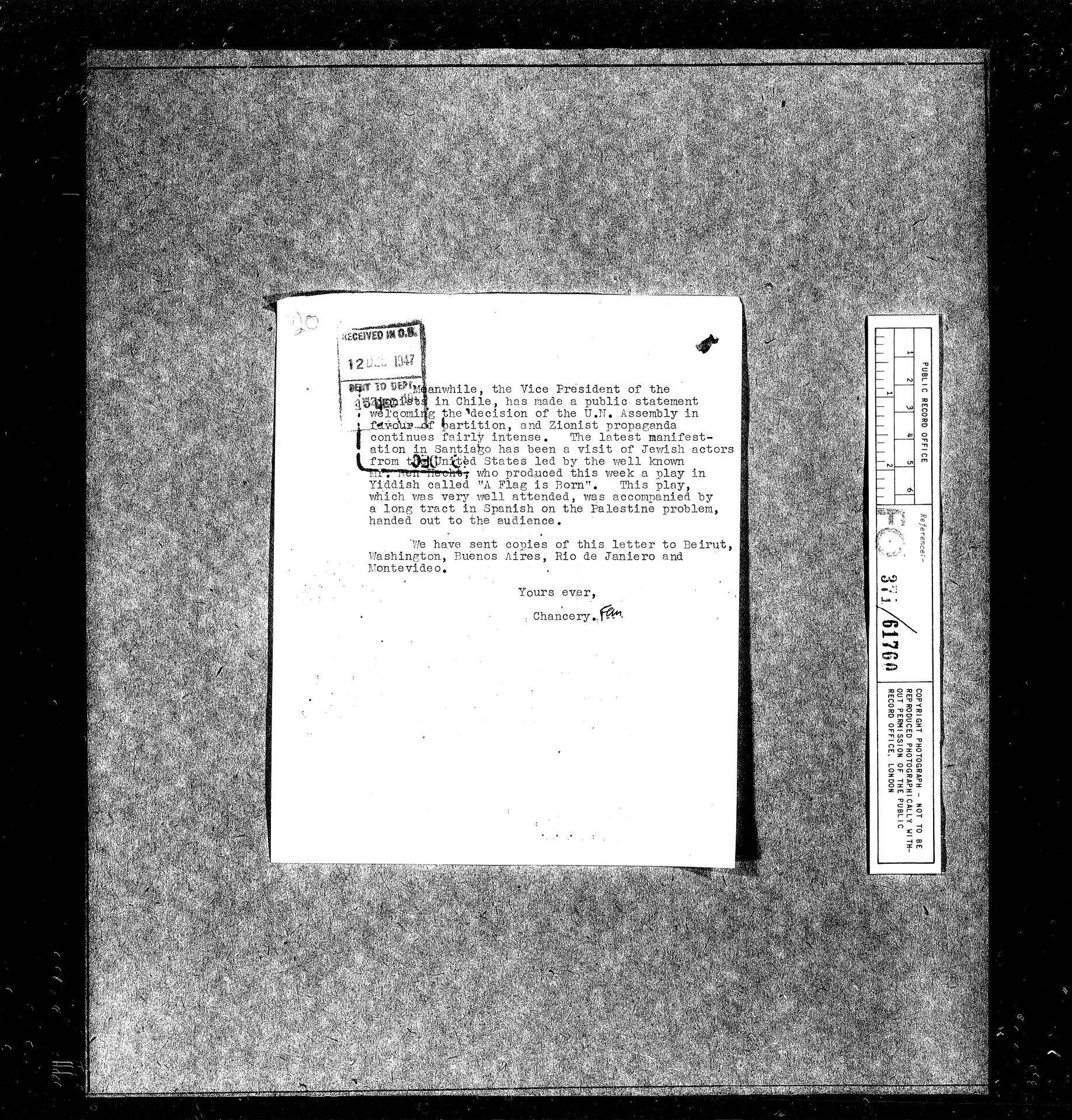
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and has been warmly welcomed by the Central Arab Committee (see our despatch No. 431 of 3rd November last).

/Meanwhile

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, LONDON, S.W.1.



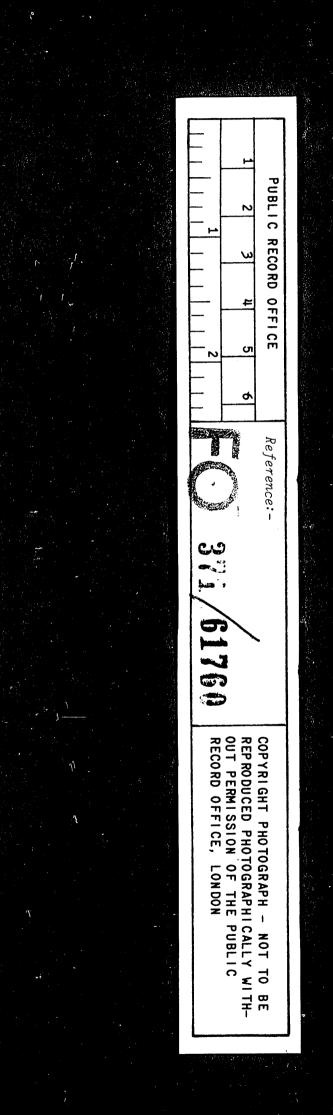


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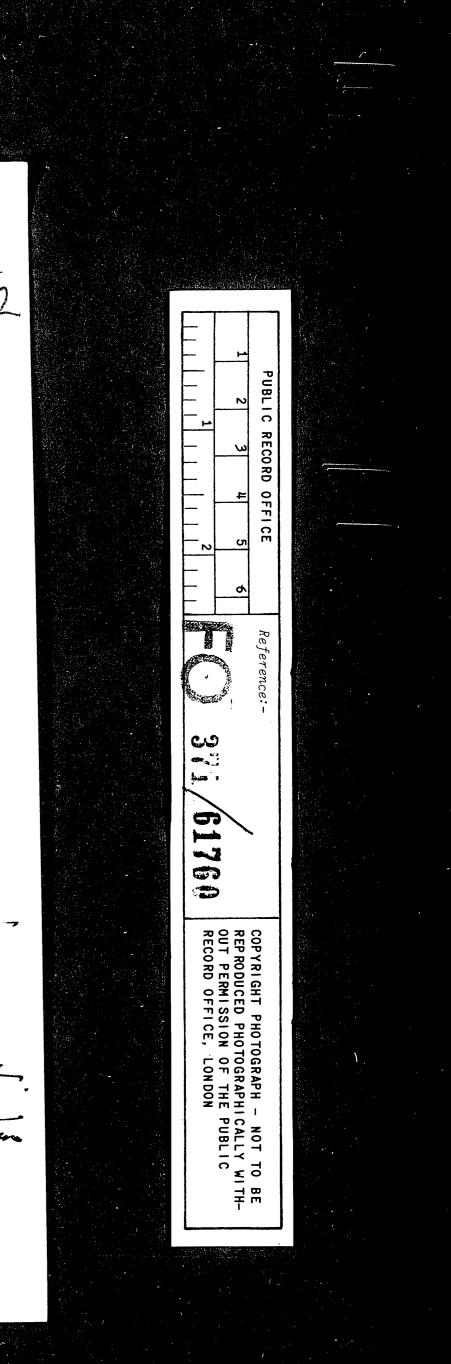
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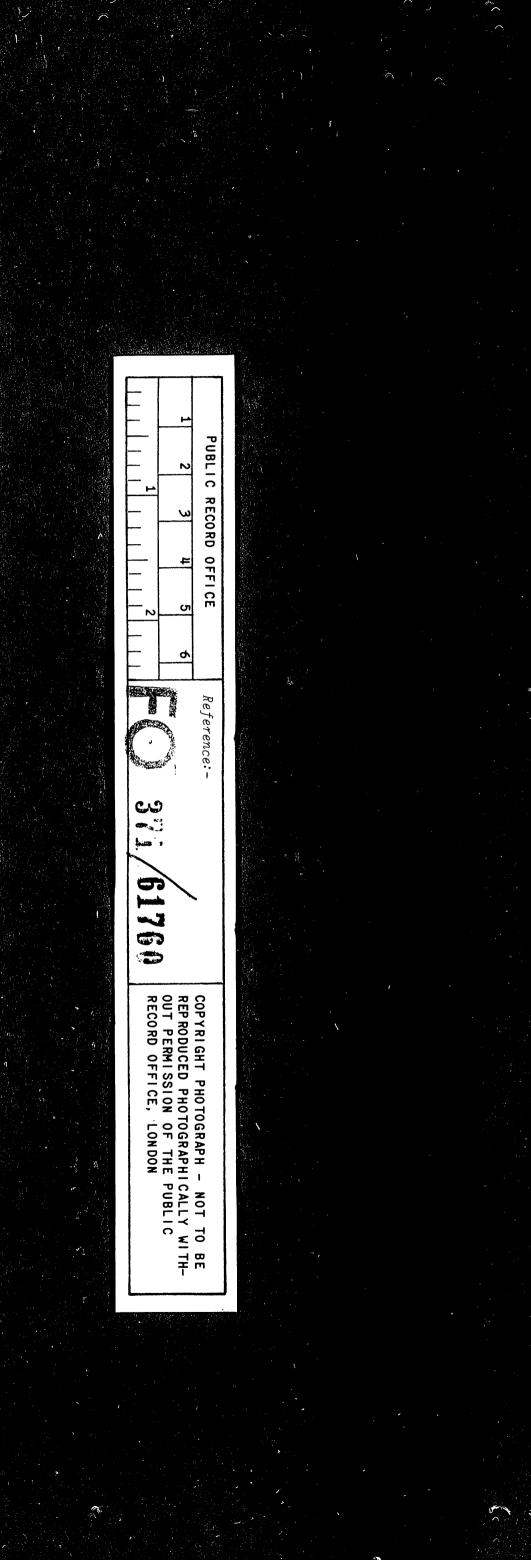


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20 3 As England has already sunk So much of her blood and Forascorn in Taleoting it would be desirable for us & at least pet Something in return, if only a sense of gratitude. have lived for many years in Egypt and Valeatine, and have a vin wind knowledge of conditions throughout the Middle East. My own parents live in Jenusalen and my costo parents mi Alexandria, and I do feel Imphit be of some usepulners to you at this very deficith seried. Crasch Jonas could probably confirm this. Could Sossible to Jamy assistance to you? 200 kind mand RECEIVED IN C.B. 16 DEC 1947 SENT TO DEPT. H.P. Prom.



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6th December, 1947. 24

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Dear Arthur,

I thought you might like to have the attached copy of a letter from Segal, which I have

acknowledged.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) ENNESS DEVIN

The Right Honourable A. Creech Jones, M.P.

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TO BE

E11964 32 31 Dear

Many thanks for your letter of December 1st and for your offer, which I will certainly keep on record. Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) ERNEST BEVIN

Dr. S. Segal, M.P.

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Class 37/.....

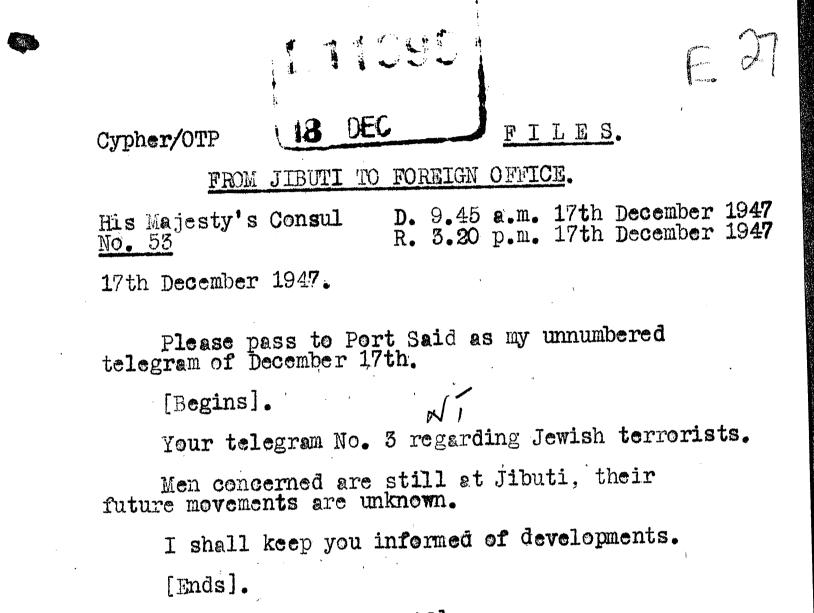
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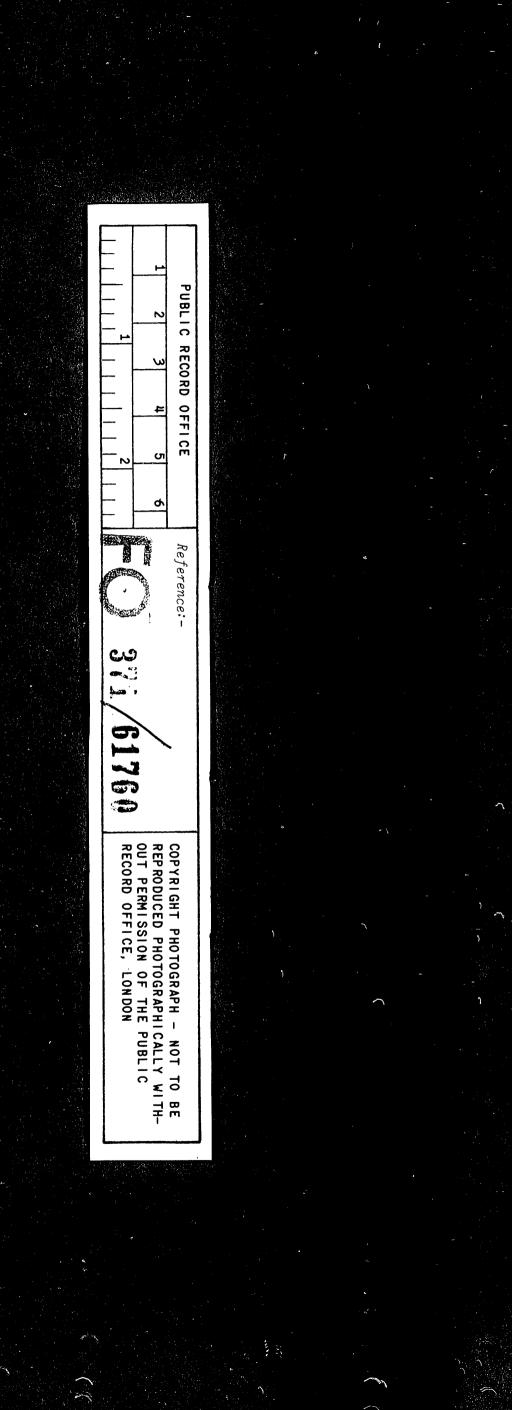
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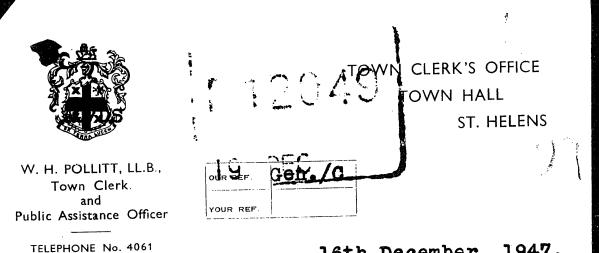
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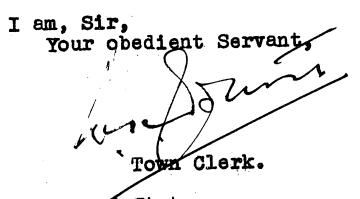


16th December, 1947.

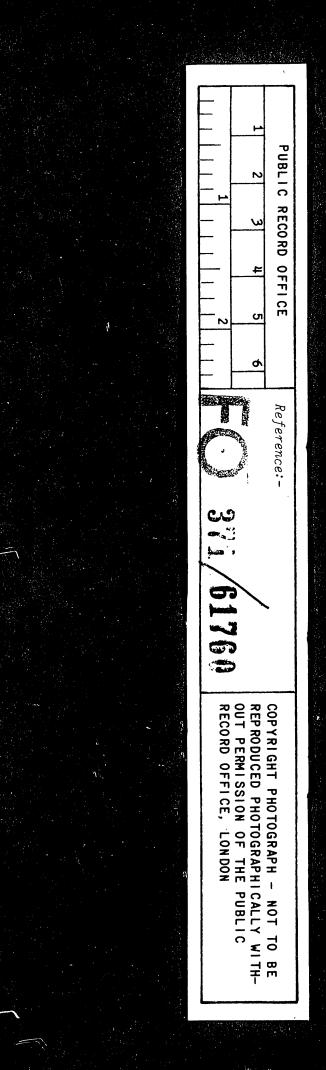
Sir,

I enclose an original duplicated letter, with covering envelope attached, received this morning apparently from Irgun Zvai Leumi, b'Eretz Israel.

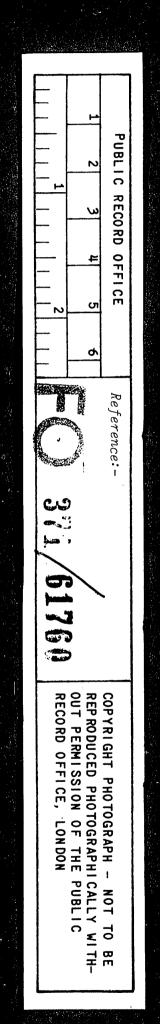
I have consulted the Mayor, who agrees that I should pass the communication on to you for such attention as you may deem necessary, and that it is not necessary to report the letter to the Council.



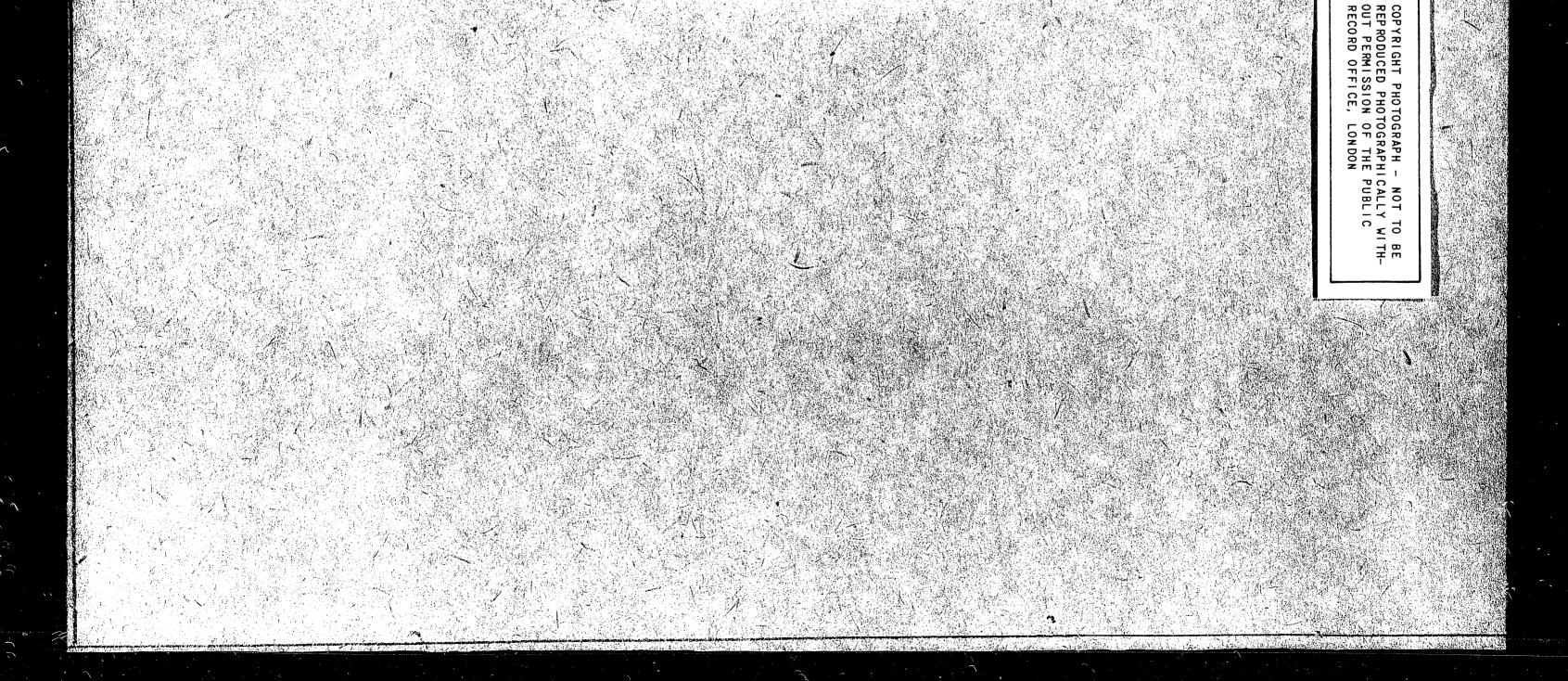
The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, Doming Street, LONDON, S. W. 1.

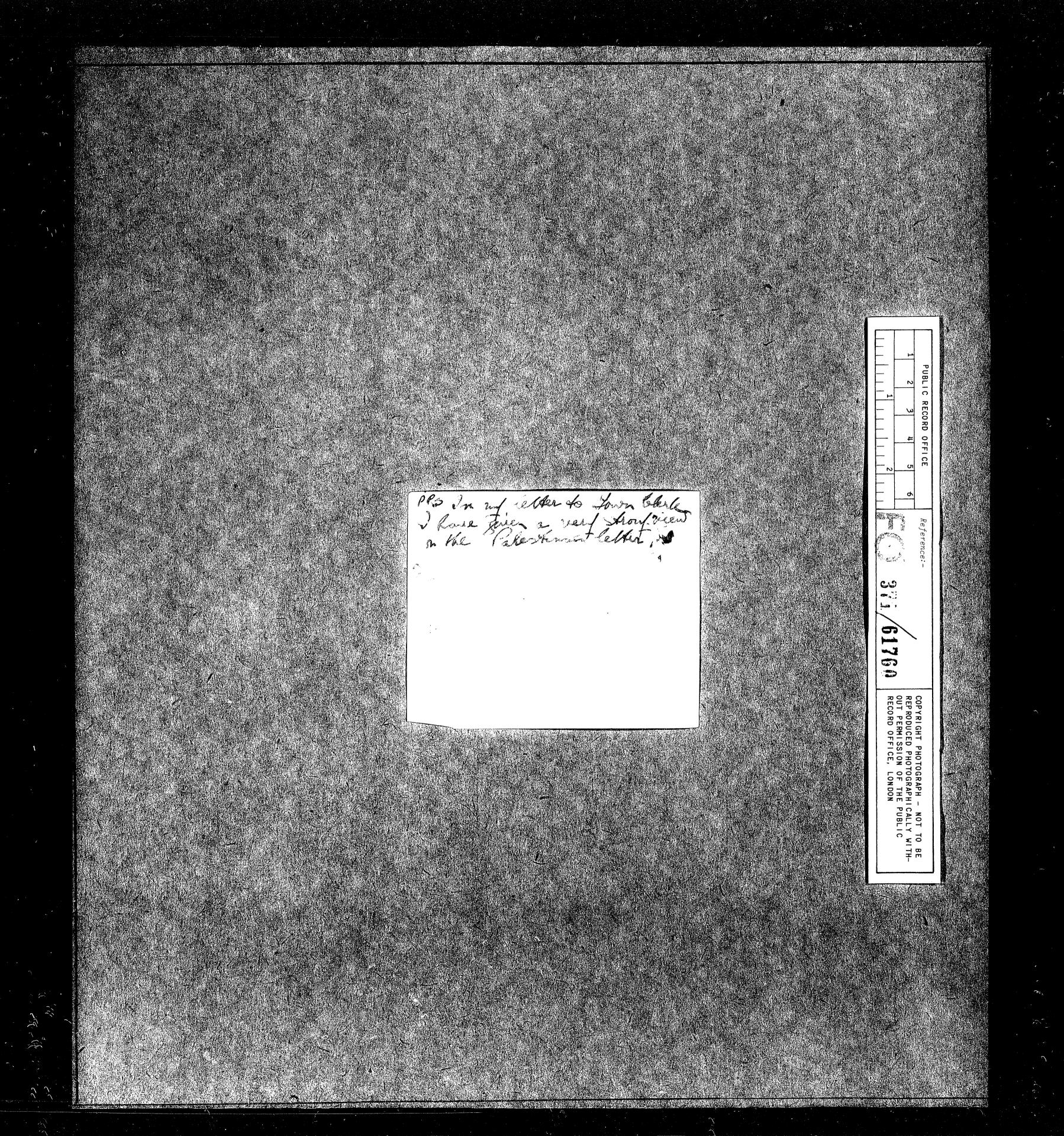


TELEPHONE No. 2241 (8 lines) TOWN HALL ARTHUR J. REEVES PETERBOROUGH SOLICITOR Teterstorrough 16th December, 1947. Our Reference AJR/EHR/Gen ENCLOSURE. Conclose little presents Sir, Evacuation of Palestine. I_herewith enclose copy of a letter, which I have to-day received, by Air Mail from Irgun Zvai Leumi b'Eretz Israel. I have ascertained from other Town Clerks that they have received a similar letter. I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, Town Clerk. The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, Downing Street, LONDON S.W.1.



PUBLIC RECO RD OFFICE = 23/13/47 J N House of Commons φ ~ Ack 1.118. Refer 12049 32. I enclose correspondence from 22 Jups ŧ . . . **U** and shall be grateful if you will give the matter \mathcal{A} $|_{\mathcal{V}}$ your attention, inform me of the position, and perhaps suggest the lines of a suitable reply. And the fin lease fish sel 61760





<u>COPY</u>. (E 12049/32/31)

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AEG/MR/1144

TOWN HALL, BARNSLEY

16th December, 1947.

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Dear Mr. Collindridge,

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter which I have received this morning by air mail, being posted in Tel-Aviv, Palestine, on the 11th instant. The letter was addressed to me enclosed with a letter in the following terms:-

"The enclosed message is for transmission to the Mayor and Councillors of your Corporation. It concerns all the citizens of your town.".

I have sent a copy of the said letter to members of the Council and I am bringing the same to your notice immediately. Having regard to the nature of the letter I have deemed it advisable to forward a copy to the Prime Minister.

Yours sincerely,

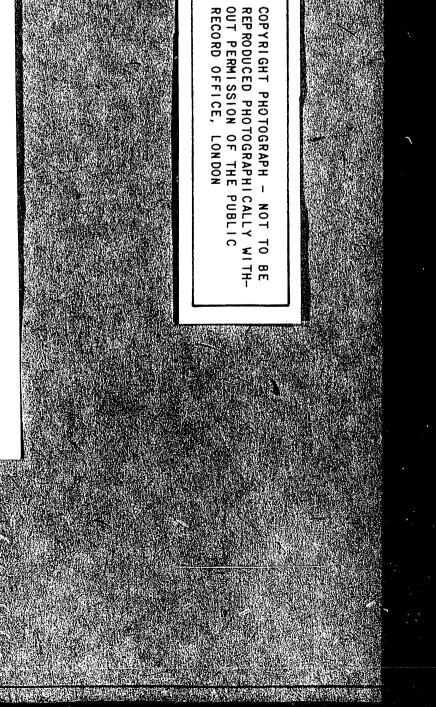


(Sgd) A.E. Gilfillan.

Town Clerk.

Frank Collindridge, Esq., J.P., M.P., House of Commons, LONDON, S.W.1.

All best wishes to Mrs. Collindridge and yourself for Christmas and the New Year. A.E.G.



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IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI b'Eretz Israel.

December, 1947.

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Though your Government has announced its intention of evacuating our country, it is making plans for a bloody struggle between Jews and Arabs, out of which it means to gain renewed control of the country.

The British representative at the United Nations has made it clear that the Government plans to withdraw the civil administration but to keep the Army, <u>in military occupation</u> of the country, The Army is not only to organise its departure. It is going to <u>rule</u> the areas in which it remains while the evacuation is going on.

The evacuation is to be carried out in such a way as to encourage and aid the Arabs to attack the Jews who, on account of the continued British occupation of <u>their</u> key areas, will be tied hand and foot in th their efforts at defending themselves or counter-attacking.

Officially, the British troops will be "looking on". They will not lift a finger - except to crush any military activity by the Jews still "subject" to British Occupation.

The long-cherished dream of the British Foreign Office is thus to be achieved: an Arab-Jewish war in which (it is planned) the Arabs are to have the upper hand. And the Jews are thus to be crushed - or driven to beg for British aid. British aid will then be offered, on condition - that the country remains effectively under British control.

Thar is the master-plan. In accordance with this plan, Arab attacks have already begun even before the evacuation begins and they are being carried out with the cooperation of the British forces. British forces are thus providing cover for the Arab attacks, preventing the Jews from putting their defensive measures into operation, killing Jewish defenders and disarming them. Already the British forces have made it possible for their Arab hirelings to paralyse communication between Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem and forced the evacuation by Jews of part of the Tel-Aviv - Jaffa border area. A substantial proportion of Jewish casualties have been inflicted by British arms - including a woman and her child crossing a street.

These events of the past few days have only made clearer your Government's intentions and plans. And we want to warn you that we shall act to counter and frustrate them. If Arab dupes and mercenaries, misled or paid by British wire-pullers, and encouraged to believe in an easy victory, continue to attack us, we shall not only defend ourselves against them. We shall attack the real enemy, who sends and helps them. If there is more bloodshed in our country it is not, as Mr. Bevin plans, going to be only Arab and Jewish blood that is shed. It will be British as well.

We want to know this because it is your sons and brothers, sent to risk their lives for your Government's qualid policy, who will pay the price of that policy. We want you to know this because we are not interested in killing them. We want to be left in peace in our country and have no objection to their remaining in peace - in yours.

But as long as they are here and we know the purpose of their presence is to ensure the shedding of Jewish blood we shall attack them.

Moreover, as your Government's war against our people and its efforts to crush us are world-wide (remember the sea blockage against our repatriates, remember the "Exodus 1947") our counter-attacks will not be limited to Eretz Israel.

/ We

We have determined to liberate our country and re-establish our independence, and we mean to finish the job.

nze

It is for you to decide whether your sons and brothers are to risk their lives in order to carry out a senseless policy of hate and oppression.

If the British Occupation Administration withdraws from our country and if the British troops in our country, while they are organising their evacuation, concern themselves <u>only</u> with evacuation they will not be attacked by us.

But any attempt by whatever means to perpetuate British rule in whatever form and in whatever part of our country will result in a new offensive by the Irgun.

We feel it is right to give you this warning because we know that your Government is not telling even its own people the truth. We prefer you to succeed in changing your Government's plans by your own means. If you do not - we shall have to do it.

Demand of your Government therefore that it carry out its evacuation from our country speedily, in orderly fashion, and without further interference of any kind in our affairs or our relations with our Arab neighbours. So that your soldiers may return Home in peace.

> IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI b'Eretz Israel.

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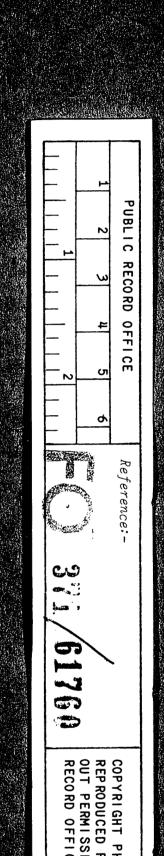
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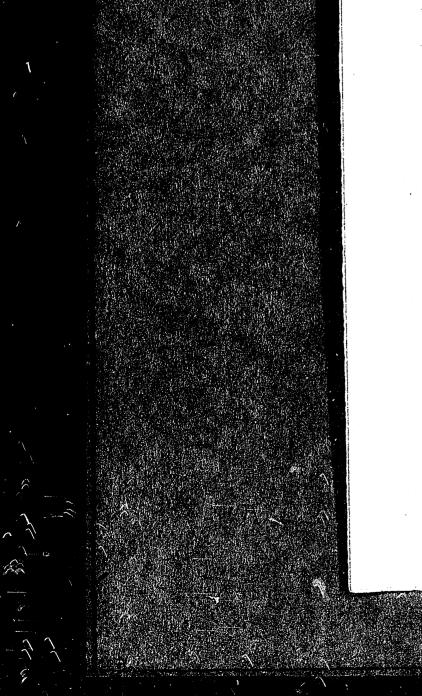
M OM Registry No. MADMADINE E 12049/32/31 Dear Mr Poll Dear Mr Reeves, Mr. Bevin has asked me to thank you Wraft. Letter. very much for bringing to his attention To Town Clerk, this mischievous letter (which I now return St. Helens; to you) from the Zionist terrorist organisa-Drank Collindridge, Esq., M.P. tion, Irgun Zvai Leumi. Town Clerk. From: Private Secretary. It is of course the intention of His Majesty's Government to withdraw their MARGIN addresses Mitthin troops from Palestine at the earliest practicable date, and meanwhile to ensure the that they are not used either to execute or Bernsten THIS Letter to be Collenderity to frustrate the decision taken by the Z Until the mandate is United Nations. terminated, which under present plans will be WRITTEN about the middle of May, they will endeavour to maintain order with absolute impartiality Ш as between Arab and Jew. Thereafter, Ш until the last contingents leave on or 10 before the 1st August, they will be NOTHING concerned only with securing their own



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Unfortunately, it is too much to hope that this policy will protect us from such deliberate misrepresentations as are

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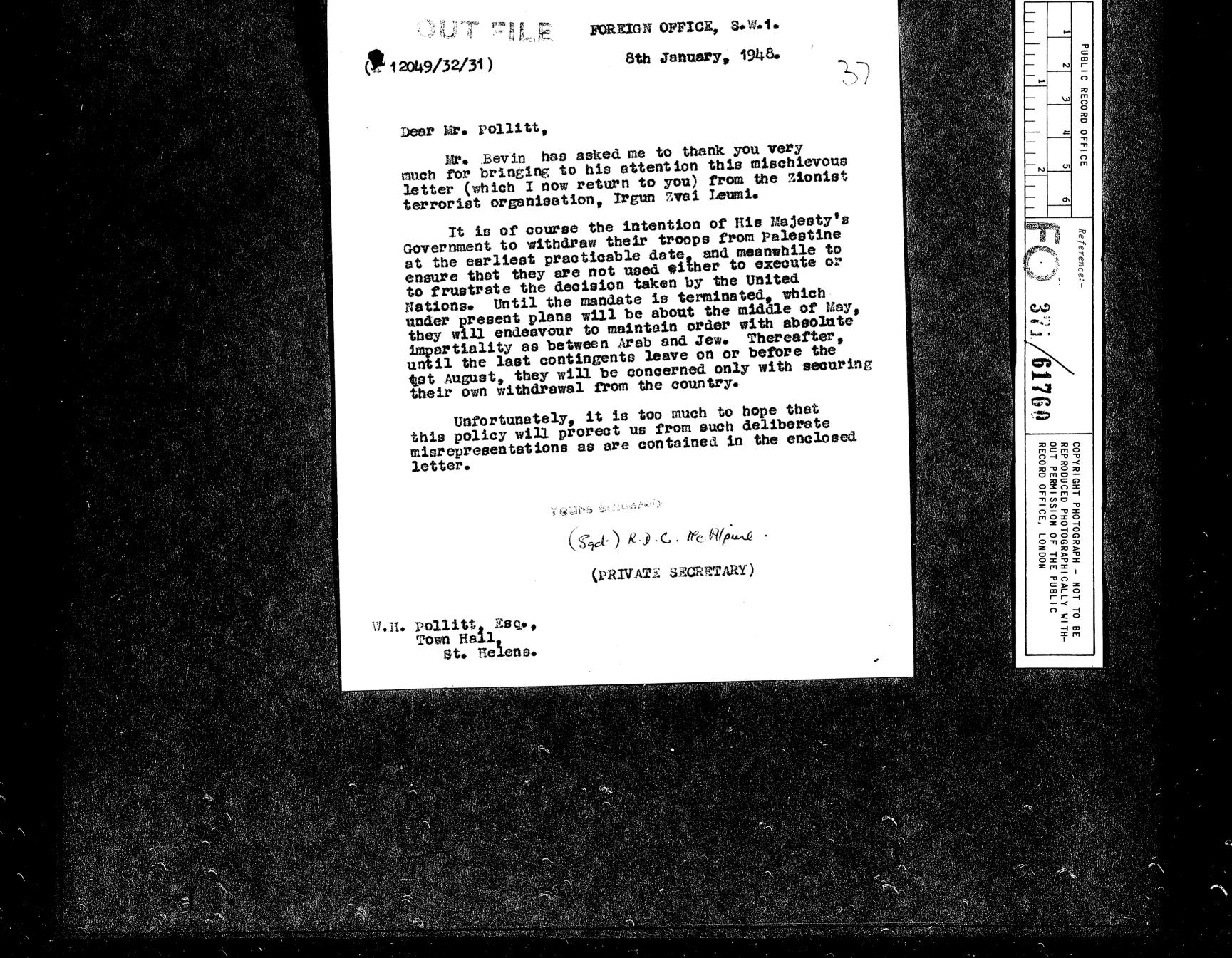
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Yours sincerely

(Sed.) R. D. C. (Cettpine

to frustrate the decision taken by the United they will endeavour to maintain order with absolute impartiality as between Arab and Jew. Thereafter, until the last contingents leave on or before the

this policy will prorect us from such deliberate



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POREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

8th January, 1948.

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(E 12049/32/31)

Dear Mr. Collindridge,

Mr. Bevin has asked me to thank you very much for bringing to his attention this mischievous letter (which I now return to you) from the Zionist terrorist organisation, Irgun Zvai Leumi.

It is of course the intention of His Majesty's Government to withdraw their troops from Palestine at the earliest practicable date, and meanwhile to ensure that they are not used either to execute or to frustrate the decision taken by the United Nations. Until the mandate is terminated, which under present plans will be about the middle of May, they will endeavour to maintain order with absolute impartiality as between Arab and Jew. Thereafter, until the last contingents leave on or before the 1st August, they will be concerned only with securing their own withdrawal from the country.

Unfortunately, it is too much to hope that this policy will protect us from such deliberate misrepresentations as are contained in the enclosed letter.

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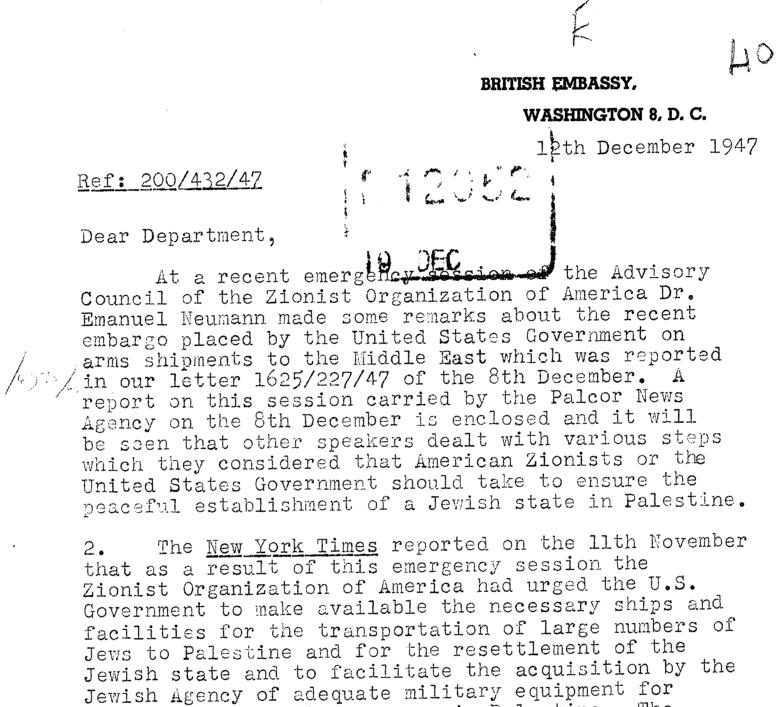
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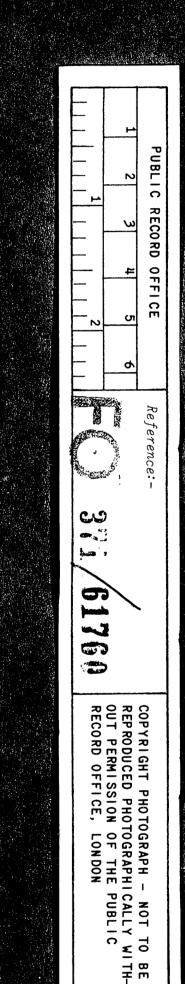
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(Private Secretary)

Frank Collindridge, Esq., M.P., House of Commons.

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defence and security purposes in Palestine. The National Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America asserted that the lack of adequate military equipment would make the preservation of law and order much more difficult in the event of continued disturbances inspired by intransigent Arab leaders. It added, on the other hand, that it was the foremost purpose of the Jewish people to establish and maintain peace with neighbouring Arab nations and with the Arab people.

3. The Council also stated that it would, on its

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Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1. own responsibility and in co-operation with other agencies, devote itself to the promotion of widespread understanding of the economic problems and opportunities in Palestine among those concerned in American agriculture, industry, investment and finance. It was its intention to encourage American businessmen to finance or establish essential industries in Palestine and to invest in existing or new Palestinian enterprises; to encourage the growth of trade and commerce and to increase imports and exports between the United States and Palestine, and to present the opportunities for a maximum degree of participation by American youth with the necessary training and experience in the upbuilding of Palestine and of its productive life.

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4. We are sending a copy of this letter to Jerusalem.

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Yours ever,

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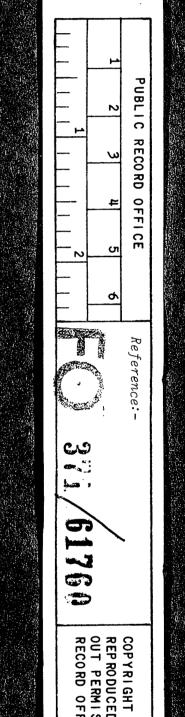
The State Department's sudden embargo on arms shipments to the Middle East was scored by Dr. Emanuel Neumann, president of the Zionist Organization of America, at an emergency assembly of the National Administrative Council of the Z.O.A. over the week-end, which was addressed by Dr.Israel Goldstein, Rabbi Irving Miller and Dr. Jouge Garcia Granados, head of the Guatemala delegation to the United Nations, who was a member of UNSCOP.

The State Department announced last week the ban on arms shipments. which includes also the transfer of U.S. war surplus materials outside of the United States, and new restrictions limiting passports for Middle East travel to persons going only for "valid reasons" which do not include enlistment in armed forces "not of the United States Government." The embargo, Dr. Neumann declared, actually leaves Palestine Jews unarmed while the Arab States have arms and will continue to get more from certain other powers.

Dr. Neumann stressed that immediate steps must be taken in the procurement of adequate military equipment in order to transform Jewish voluntary defense units into recognized defense forces.

Dr. Neumann also stressed the importance of carrying out the United Nations provision for the evacuation by the British of a seaport and adequate hinterland before February 1st. "It would offer an immediate base of operations for the United Nations Commission as well as for the Provisional Council of Government of the Jewish state and will permit necessary preliminary work to be carried on concurrently with the gradual evacuation of other parts of the country, " Lr. Neumann said.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the World Confederation of General Zionists and chairman of the World Zionist Political Advisory Committee, warned against any relaxation of effort by American Zionists "until the Jewish state, which is now a U.N. decision, becomes a functioning reality." He pointed out that the Arabs, and certain British quarters as well, "will resort to every means of making the U.N. decision seem so difficult of fulfillment as to discourage the implementation of the decision." American public opinion, he warned, must be constantly on guard against such tactics. "The good will of the American government and people will also be required in connection with financial assistance from government sources to help through the large immigration program which will bring to Palestine in the nearest possible future, the homeless Jews of Europe."

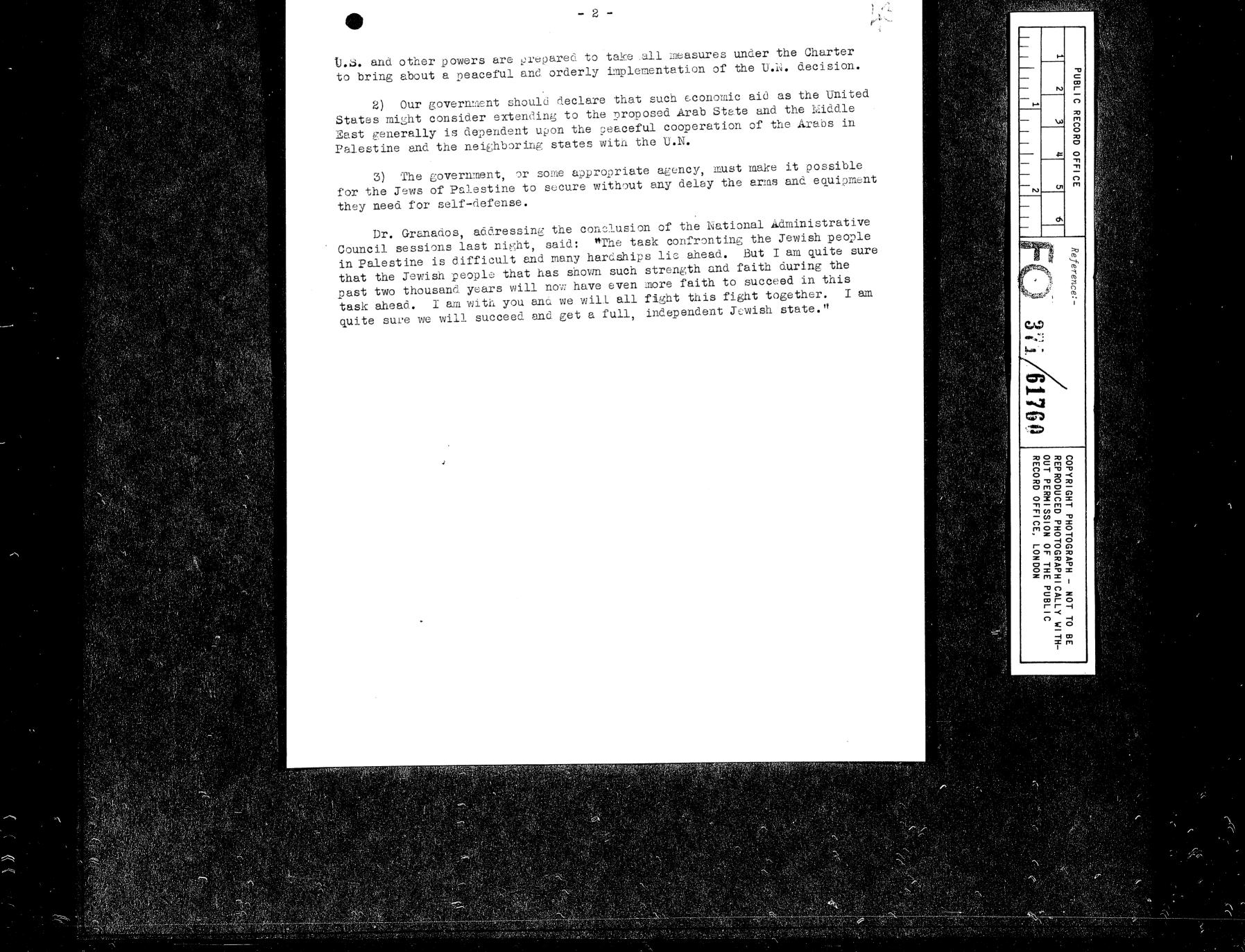


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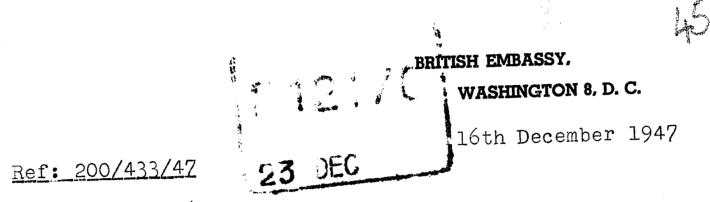
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Rabbi Irving Miller, chairman of the National Administrative Council of the Z.O.A., listed three measures which the American government must take to prevent "prolonged bloodshed and violence in Palestine and possibly the nullification of the U.N. decision"

1) It must issue an unequivocal warning to the Arab States that the



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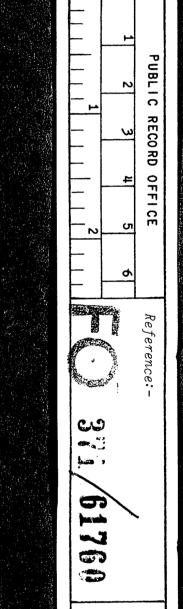


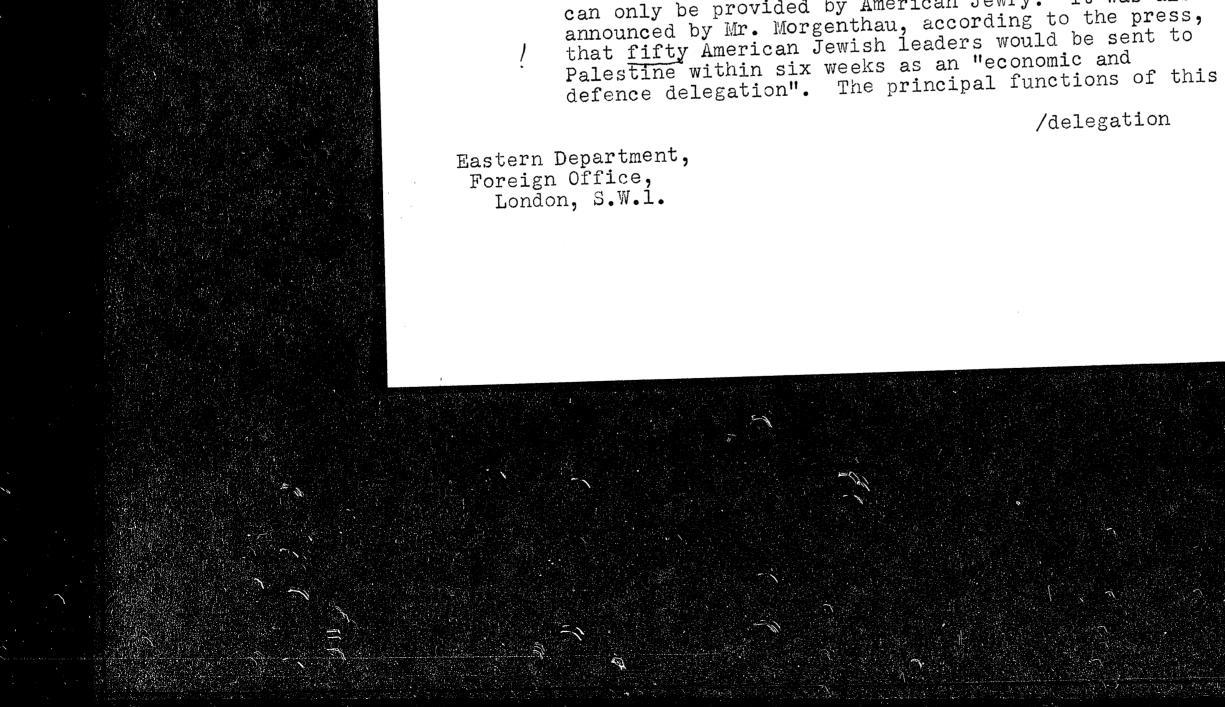
Dear Department,

The United Jewish Appeal concluded on the 15th December a five-day national conference which was held in Atlantic City and attended by some 1300 delegates. Its general chairman, Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., announced that just over \$158 million had been expended during the preceding year by the Appeal's Agencies. These Agencies are the Joint Distribution Committee, which is concerned with relief and rehabilitation in Europe; the United Palestine Appeal, which deals with the settlement of refugees in Palestine; and the United Service for New Americans, which assists in the settlement of refugees in the United States.

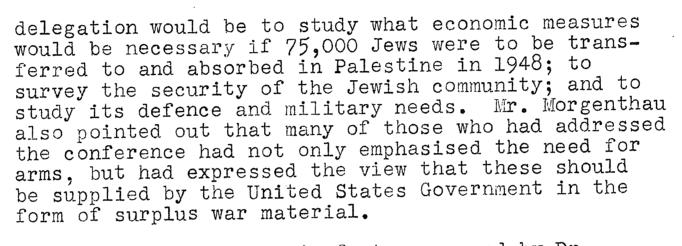
The work to be done during the coming year was stated to require over \$395 million, but the minimum target was placed by the United Jewish Appeal at \$250 million for the three purposes mentioned above. The size of the sum is due to the enormous demands made by the problem of establishing a Jewish state and arranging for immigration, to which aims the greater part of the sum will be devoted. It will indeed practically form the first budget for the Jewish state, since the financial resources needed can only be provided by American Jewry. It was also

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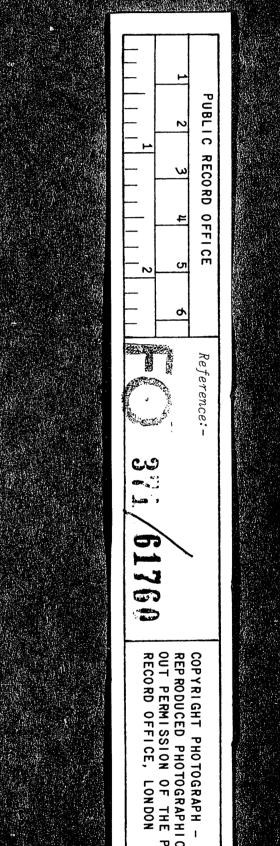
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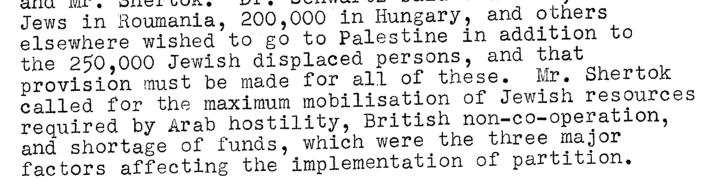
3. Such views were in fact expressed by Dr. Weizmann, who was one of a number of speakers who touched on political matters. In addition to requesting arms, Dr. Weizmann also asked for the dispatch of a token United Nations force to Palestine, and stated that the Jewish Agency would ask the nations of the world to finance the transfer of displaced Jews from Europe to Palestine. On the other hand, he urged Jews not to boast and not to speak too much of victory over others; to achieve as great a measure as possible of good understanding with the Arabs; to forget the policy of Britain since 1939 and to begin to write a new chapter in Anglo-Jewish relations.

4. Other Jewish speakers were Dr. Schwartz, European Director of the Joint Distribution Committee, and Mr. Shertok. Dr. Schwartz said that 400,000



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5. Among non-Jewish American speakers were General Joseph T. McNarney, former Commander of the United

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States zone in Germany, and General Hilldring. The former said that he firmly believed that partition was in the common interests of mankind, but that its implementation must be assured by peaceful means, since the United Nations were on trial and must not fail, as had the League of Nations, through inability to enforce their decisions. He urged that the immigration of displaced persons into Palestine and, where desired, into the United States also, should be arranged as quickly as possible. General Hilldring dealt with the United Nations session. He denied that there had ever been any division of opinion between the State Department and the United States Delegation, or that the United States had used any undue pressure to influence other delegations. Having made that somewhat surprising statement, he added that he was optimistic about the future of the Jewish state in Palestine.

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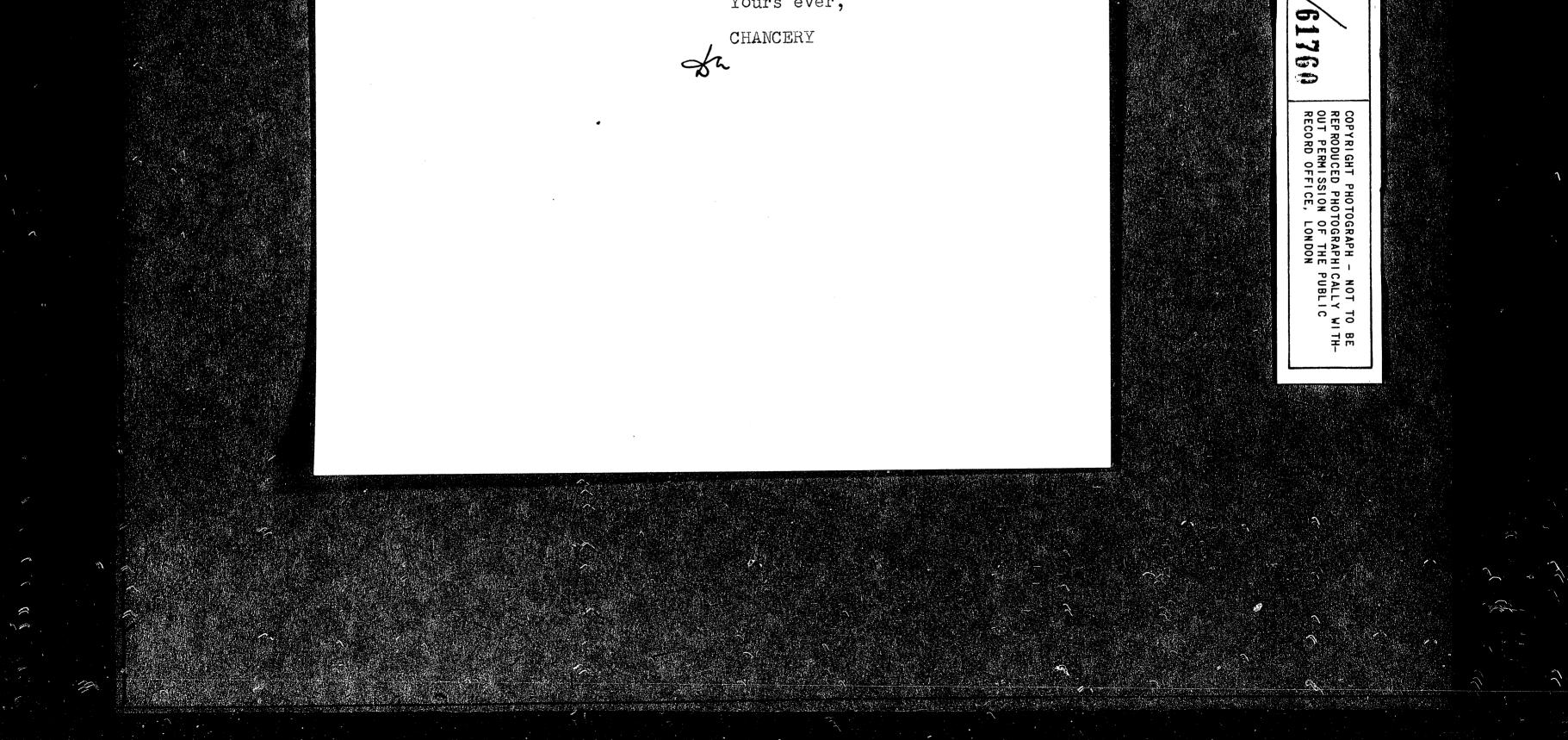
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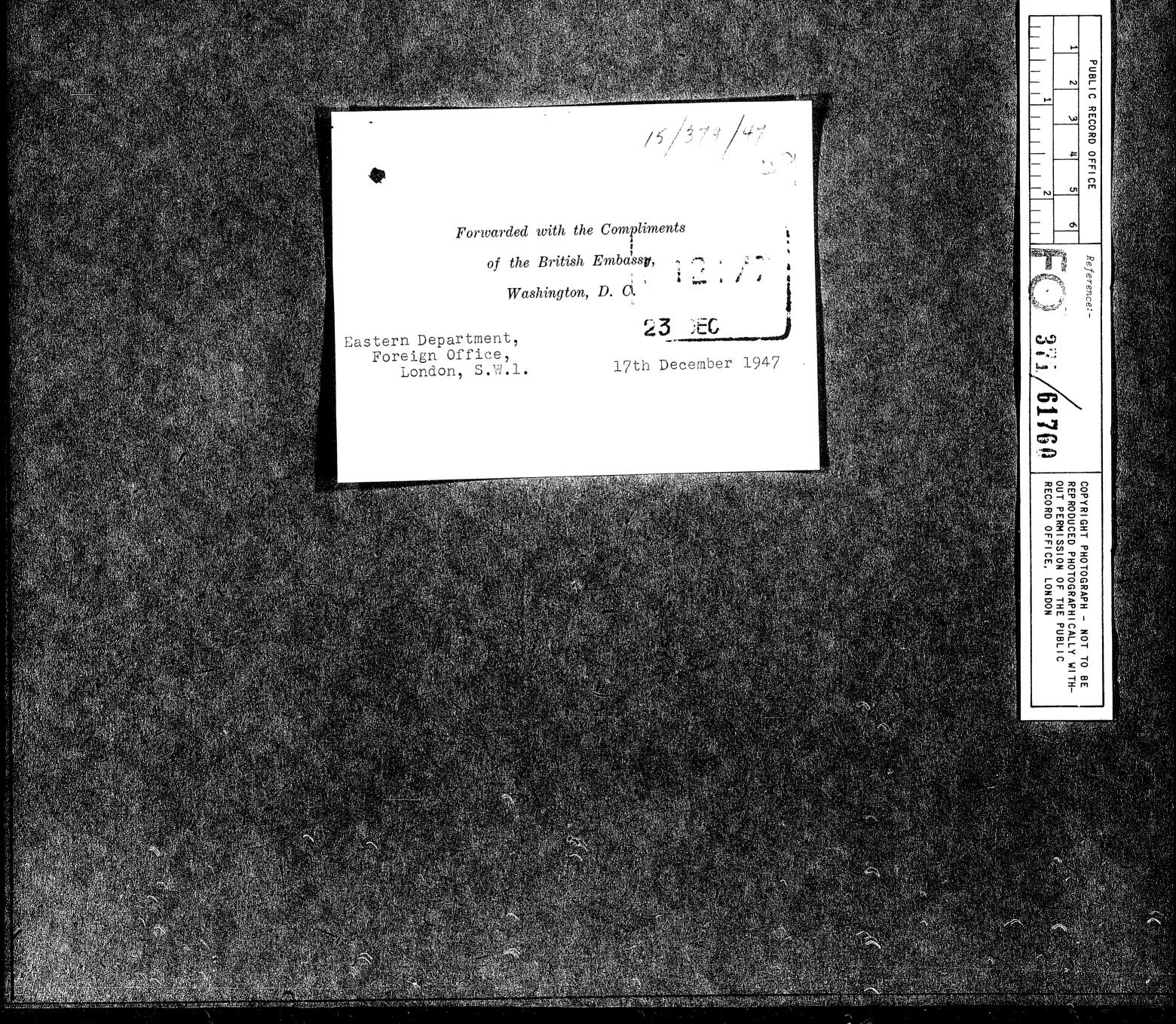
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15/379/47 Forwarded with the Compliments of the British Embassy, 1 20 1 1 1 Washington, D. C. 23 EC 17th December 1947



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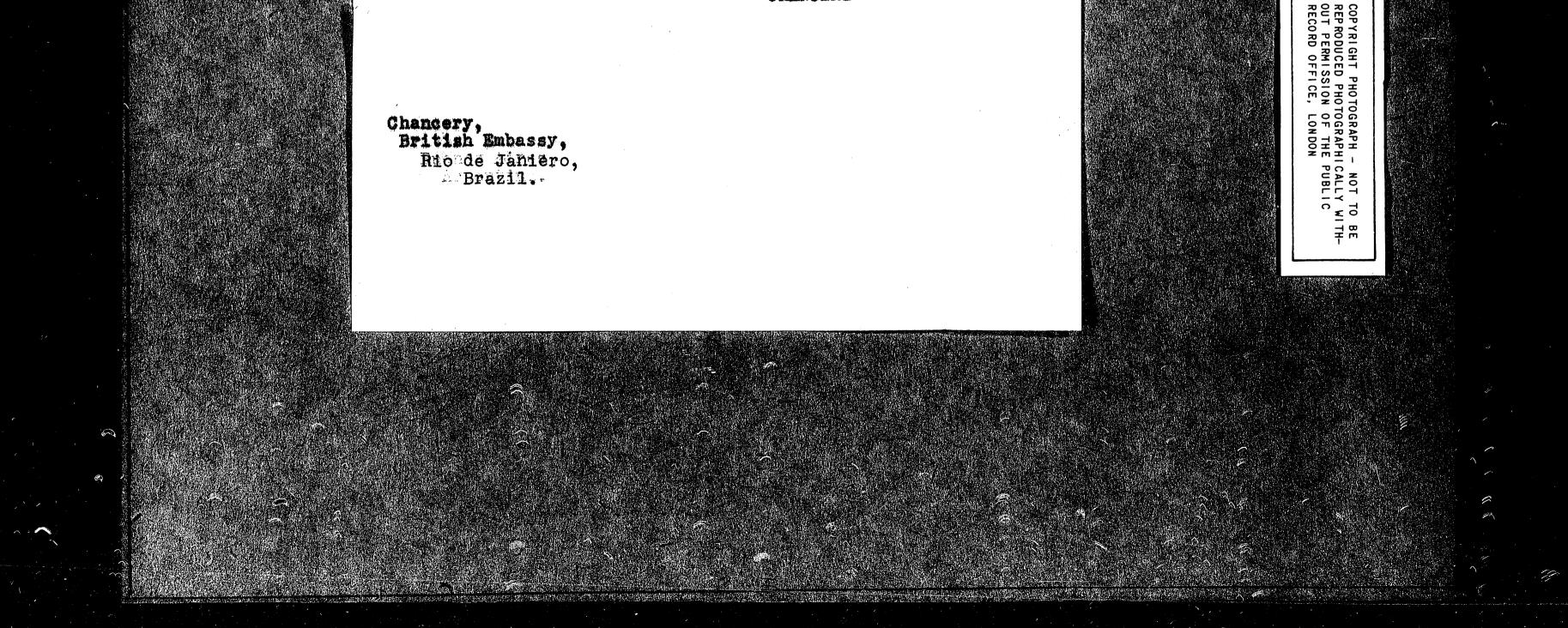
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Dear Chancery,

Lectures about Balestine have recently been delivered in various parts of the United States by Pierre Van Paassen, who, on this issue, is virulently anti-British and who published in 1943 a book called "The Forgotten Ally", which is very critical of British policy in Palestine. In his lecture Van Paassen alleges that the British Ambassador at Rio had bought up three editions of this book (presumably during the war), and had had them burned. We can scarcely believe that this story is true, but as we have had one or two enquiries on the subject we should be most grateful for any information which you or the Bastern Department of the Foreign Office, to whom we are copying this letter, can give us.

Yours ever,

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Cypher/OTPDEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE.14 Drv 194/Lord Inverchapel.No. 7160.D. 4.06 p.m. 25rd December, 1947.23rd December, 1947.R. 9.22 p.m. 25rd December, 1947.Repeated to Jerusalem and Saving to U.K. Delegation New York.

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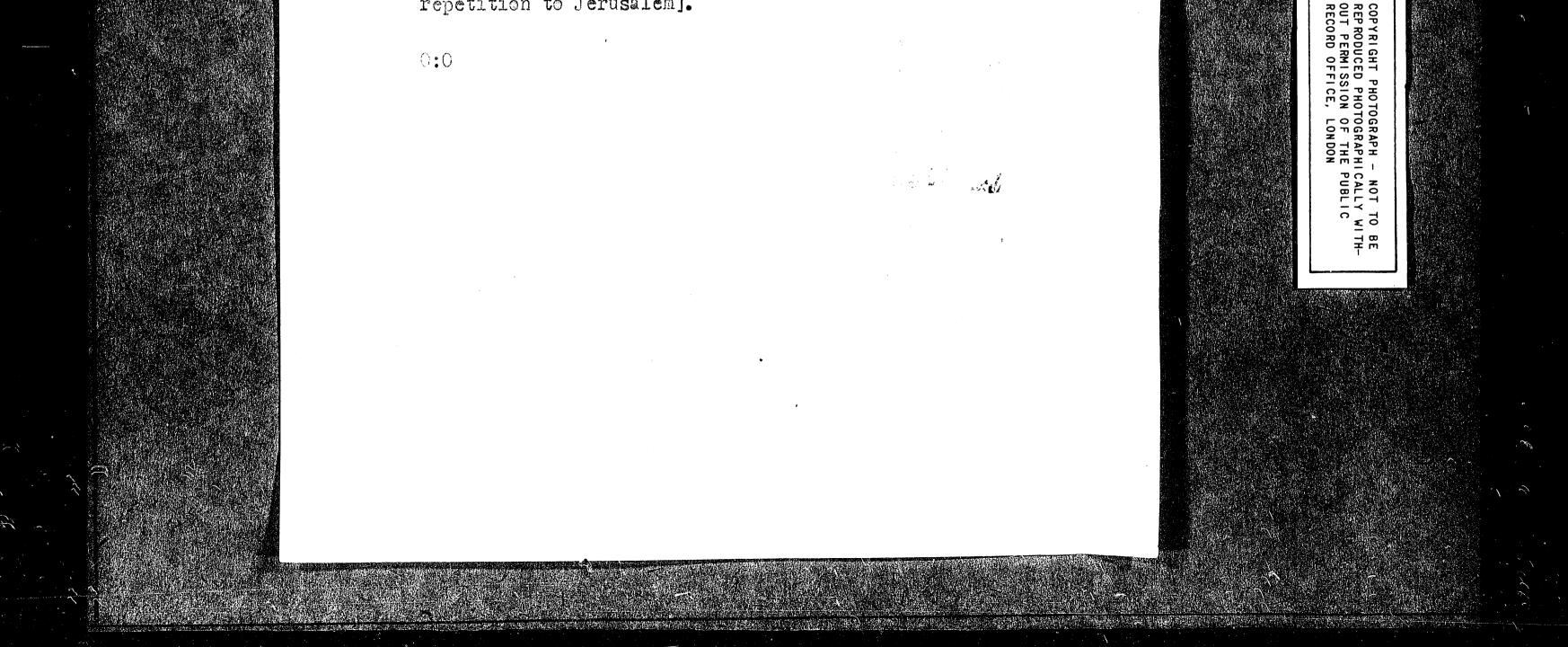
Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 7160 December 23rd repeated to Jerusalem and Saving to U.K. Delegation.New York.

State Department inform us that their Munitions Division have received the following communication from the Remington Arms Company. It appears that the latter received a call from a Mr. A. Robinson who said that he was acting on behalf of "the Palestine Government". He wishes to place an order for 240 bazookas, an unnamed but large quantity of rifles, 5 million rounds of point 30 ammunition and 5 million rounds of point 303 ammunition, all for delivery in the United States. Robinson was informed that an export licence would berequired but said that he would take care of that. He gave his address as room 300,41 East 42nd Street. From the Palestine yearbook we see that the address is that of the Zionist Organisation of America. State Department who were already extremely doubtful that the Palestine administration would have placed any such order have been informed of this fact.

2. State Department intend to request Treasury Department who control the customs to keep a lookout for arms which might be smuggled out as "machinery", etc... they will of course under their recent order give no export licences for arms destined for the Middle East. They are also informing the Treasury and Justice Departments of this approach.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 109.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].



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BRITISH EMBASSY. 54 WASHINGTON 8, D. C. 16th December 1947

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Reference:-

Ref: <u>113/232/47</u>

Dear Department,

We are enclosing herein an article from <u>P.M.</u> of the 14th December entitled "The Story of Haganah".

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We are sending a copy of this letter and enclosure to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

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Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

• The story of Haganah⁵⁵

By Louise Levitas

Information for this article was supplied by members of Haganah, Palestinians who for security reasons still cannot be identified; and by Americans for Haganah, an information office which made available documents and pre-viously unpublished reports.

EN THOUSAND TROOPS OF Haganah marching into Tel Aviv to face the attacking Arabs showed the world a few days ago for the first time the modern miiltary force of Jewish Palestine. Haganah has been getting ready in

secret for this mission since 1918.

For 30 years this underground army has trained, armed, and even taken up battle stations while hiding from government troops. The British law, still in force, says: The penalty for bearing arms illegally is death.

But whatever the British decree right now cannot alter Haganah's role as the military protector of the future Jewish state. The strength of this unique force lies in the fact that it is a people's militia. "The Haganah cannot be broken," the

secret organization explained in a memorandum to United Nations. "It is impossible to break it, not only because all the Jews of Palestine will fight for their right to self-defense, but because breaking the Haganah would mean imprisoning every Jew in Palestine-every boy, girl, man and woman-and because it will be necessary to occupy and to subdue every town, colony and village-for they all are bases of the Haganah. The Haganah can be crushed only as a result of the complete destruction of the Yishuv [Jewish Community].

"It will dissolve of its free will when the Jewish State makes its existence in its present form unnecessary." Haganah is the Hebrew word for "de-

fense." The organization originated in the individual defense groups that guarded each Jewish settlement in the wild, hostile country that was Palestine under Turkish rule. In 1907 these groups were united into a country-wide army, the Organiza-tion of Jewish Watchmen. When the first World War broke out, some of these Watchmen volunteered for the British Army's Jewish Legion.

The Watchmen were disbanded at the end of that war because Palestine Jews feared a professional army might dominate its councils. Haganah, made up of all the able-bodied people in the Yishuv, took its place. At that time its job was only to protect the settlements against Arab attack. When the British took over the Palestine Mandate, the government asked Haganah to surrender its arms.

After 30 years' training, arming and fighting, the Jewish underground army in Palestine has 70,000 soldiers to defend a new nation

cially, they co-operated to put down the saw along the entire border was a pair of Arab riots. Orde Wingate (the late general), then a captain in British Intelligence, selected Haganah volunteers to work with British troops in special night squads, to protect the oil pipe line running from Iraq to Haifa and drive raiding bands out of northern Palestine back across the frontier to Syria.

In these experiences, and in its work with the British during the second World War, Haganah gained modern army training. It now has experienced shock troops, training camps, arms factories, and even secret military schools for officers. It has military pilots. "We have more pilots than we have planes," a Haganah spokesman admitted. "But we're planning to buy what we need and smuggle it into Palestine.'

British aid

The Palmach (a contraction of two Hebrew words meaning "striking force"), which is Haganah's mobile field army, was created during the war at the request of the British Army and trained by the British in commando and guerilla tactics. This was intended to fight possible occupation of Palestine by Nazi troops. A force of about six to 10 thousand, picked from the youth of Palestine, it is considered compar-able to the crack troops of any modern army.

Haganah's intelligence staff, similarly, was increased and trained for war with unofficial British help when the Axis forces threatened the Middle East. Haganah agents went behind the Nazi lines in Africa and Europe to get information for the British. They carried on intelligence and propaganda operations in the Arab countries which were pro-Axis. And when Syria, governed by Vichy France and aiding the Nazis, was invaded by the British, it was Haganah saboteurs who preceded the invading army and prepared the way.

Thirty-five thousand Palestine Jews served in the British Army, most of them Haganah men; and among the newcomers are men who have served in almost every European army. Around this well-trained core, Haganah has formed a reserve force in preparation for the Arab attack.

camels.

"We don't believe in an Arab holy war," the Haganah representative said. "We believe the Mufti will create disturbances inside the country, will receive help from Arab states in the form of guerilla bands.

"We don't expect invasion – " he shrugged, "but we have to prepare for it." The Jewish frontier settlements have been reinforced. Months ago workmen and soldiers, extra supplies and ammunition, were sent out to strengthen the forti-

fications of the border communities. Every Jew in Palestine is expected to share in the defense. "We want every person in the Yishuv to be capable of bearing arms," the Haganah representative explained to me, "as long as he's physically able to stand on his own feet.'

For that reason, soon after reaching Palestine, even the refugees have been approached to attend some training center. Those who have grown up in Palestine were automatically assigned.

"In the schools, the children have always been given certain duties, certain military functions-for instance, signalling or messenger work or posting proclamations of Haganah.

"When a youth reaches the age of 17 or 18, he's mobilized. It's not compulsory, it's voluntary, but there's a sort of inner compulsion. A Palestinian feels it's his duty

"He joins one of the units of Haganah for a year or two of active military service. And of course those in the settlements are practically all members of Haganah."

Though this army training has been going on continually, through years of war and peace, all of Haganah's troops until now were part-time soldiers. For one thing, in hiding from British police and unfriendly Arabs the training camps could never be permanent sites, but were rather any areas – like settlements – where Jews had a certain security and where sentries could give warning to switch from training to more innocent pastimes if necessary.

Self-supporting troops

Immigration has been Haganah's most important job not only for humanifarian reasons but also because the Yishuv must increase its population, be reinforced or be annihilated.

This is what the Arabs are fighting about right now, a Haganah man pointed out. "Their uprisings are as much against immigration as against the partition-which is, after all, only an immediate matter." For statehood represents to the Jews of Palestine the means of uninterrupted immigration; within the next 10 years they

plan to receive two million more. Haganah started bringing immigrants to Palestine in the Hitler dawn of 1933, and even in the present emergency is continuing this vital military operation. Eighty-five of its ships, carrying at least 60,000 passengers, have been intercepted by the British; but a large number has landed without being caught. (Haganah will not give this figure because it might be deducted from the legal immigration quota.)

There is one small Haganah boat which has already slipped through the blockade eight times. There is also on the record the Chana Szenes, which landed its 250 passengers without interference, but was grounded on the shore.

Memorial to six million

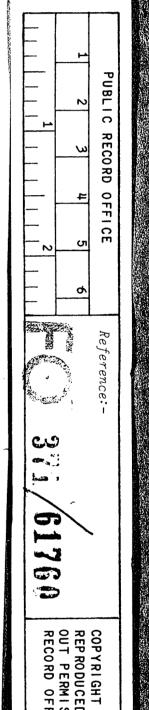
Most Haganah ships honor its heroes. Chana Szenes was a Palestinian girl, a member of Haganah, who parachuted down behind the Nazi lines in Hungary during the war to bring help to the Jews.

during the war to bring help to the Jews. She was executed as a spy. The ship named in her memory was shadowed by a British plane and two de-stroyers, and the landing beach had to be changed at the last minute. There were no small boats to disembark the passengers at the new landing place, so Haganah or-dered the captain by radio to sail right on to the beach. to the beach.

The ship was found the next morning lying on its side, still carrying some U.S. Air Force Mae Wests and the blue-andwhite flag on which had been written:

"This ship, Chana Szenes, has disem-barked immigrants here with the help of the Jewish Resistance Movement. May this ship remain as a memorial to six million brothers and sisters who died in Europe and as a token of the shame of the British Government."

Each of Haganah's secret landings is organized as efficiently as a modern army



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Slaughter of 1920

This order was obeyed until the Arab attacks of 1920-'21, when defenseless Jews were slaughtered. Further attacks in 1929 made it obvious that British troops were not prepared to protect isolated settlements, and Haganah, procuring arms illegally, developed its own army in secret.

This army was ready when Arab forces, directed by the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem and reinforced with soldiers from Syria and Iraq, attacked again in 1936. All the settlements were able to defend themselves. The attacks lasted for three years and during this period Haganah received backdoor recognition from the British Army. Unoffi-

A Haganah member told me about his army's state of mobilization today:

The Palmach, equipped with transport and fully armed, is ready for action; it can be deployed anywhere on a day's notice. The larger body of reserves, which with Palmach total 70,000 troops, has been alerted; and a string of observation posts along the entire length of the Palestine borders are reporting to Haganah's secret headquarters on the movement of Arab troops and supplies across the frontiers.

Scouts are being sent into all the bordering countries. Some, dressed as Arabs, go into the villages for information; some appear in these countries as ordinary business travelers, some scout the mountain areas unseen.

Judge the effectiveness of this intelligence by the story about the Syrian troop movement: Rungors had reported last month that a strong Syrian force was massing on the border near Palestine; but Haganah's air and land reconnaissance insisted this was only "saber-rattling." Finally an AP reporter flew over the border and confirmed Haganah. The only life he

For another, Palestine has not been rich enough to pay its underground army's board and keep. "In ordinary times," the Haganah man said, "the troops of the Palmach work two weeks and train two weeks. That's the way they are able to support themselves. But now, in this time of crisis, the Palmach is in position all the

time.' The reserves, though alerted, are still dispersed in their daytime jobs. The rest of the community is expected to be the home guard; and civilian defense-medical aid, fire fighters, food suppliers, and so on-has been fully organized in each area. To issue orders and information to the community, Haganah uses a wall newspaper, Hahoma (The Wall), posts notices, sends runners through the streets, and broadcasts on its mobile radio station -which the British have never succeeded in capturing.

In all its 30 years of battle-most of it on unrecognized war fronts-Haganah has been preparing for this moment in history. Its greatest victory in recent years-against the British sea blockade-was won for the same military purpose: the building of the future Jewish state.

occupation. The operation starts back in Europe, where Haganah has set up truck convoys from the DP camps to the ports.

The first routes were worked out immediately after the war by members of the Jewish Brigade, volunteers who fought for the British in Europe. Then Haganah forces were sent from Palestine to take over the operation. They organized stations along the escape routes as assembly points for controlling the flow of people, for scouting border guards, and for handing out food and medical supplies.

A Haganah man who was first in Europe with the Brigade told me that this operation is becoming increasingly dangerous every day. "It was always a terrible journey," he said. "Scores of Jews have been killed by guards or have died from exhaustion along the way.

"Now the problem is much more complicated. The ports and the routes have been changed since I was there. There are greater numbers of refugees now, and the British have become more active. Hundreds of British agents are at the European



Working for Baby in dear days beyond recall (left), and (right) the streamlined modern boby-sitter working with him according to the latest rules.

proved included factories, housing developments, harbor installations, churches, UNRRA warehouses showing American food and medicines and homes for war orphans.

"The destruction is what hits you hardest. Minsk has been 85 per cent destroyed. That's more than Berlin or Warsaw. Not many people realize that. Of the 72 syna-gogues in Minsk, only one is still standing. I have shots of the place outside Minsk, where 125,000 Jews were machine-gunned by the Nazis and buried in a ditch where they fell.

Undeveloped films

"While I was in Odessa there were about 500 U. S. and British sailors. They certainly didn't seem to be aware of any ron curtain. They were all snowed in and couldn't get out for a month.

"They used to get pretty desperate for entertainment. The Russians set up a rest center for them, with lectures in English, but they didn't care for that much. The ectures were on subjects like The Boyhood of Stalin.

"I wound up my trip in Moscow and lew out in April.'

With his films?

"With my films, undeveloped. I brought hem back and had them finished in Rochester. Nobody had asked any quesions about them.'

questions-penetrating and thoughtful. "But I find that kids often ask more sensible questions. I spoke at a day nursery recently. The children asked me specific questions-what do Russian children eat, how do they play, what kind of sleds do they have? The kids aren't worried about a war with the Soviets. And so far no kid has gotten up to ask me whether I didn't think we should drop an atom bomb on

them right now." -GERALD BLANK

Even the caption-writer for the Los Alamos, N. M., Times is radioactively aware of the town's principal industry. A photo of the Los Alamos high school's football team at practice bears the following cutline:

"THE ATOM'S IRRESISTIBLE force itself is symbolized in the explosive drive and grim will to annihilate all opposition exhibited in this flurry of action during a recent practice session of gridiron sons of the atom bomb site. . . . Fraught, like the bomb itself, with a formidable nucleus, men of last year's team, whose power carried the eleven through . . . etc."

spare, intense looking woman of middle age, arrived just then and began emptying gilt paper, green tissue, library paste, cardboard milk containers and bits of twigs from a crowded little satchel.

Ol' davvil thumb sucking

Miss Rosenthal's nimble fingers showed the class how to make a Christmas star out of a square of blue metal-paper, and Mrs. Romanoff murmured to us in a half-voice the difference in baby-sitting "now and then." Today's emphasis was on mental hygiene – "we're very much concerned with psychological problems in the home, like thumb-sucking and temper-tantrums."

While Miss Rosenthal triumphantly held aloft a sailboat she had made out of a milk container sawed in half, Mrs. Romanoff went on to tell us about the class-over in the corner were a mother and a daughter from Brooklyn; next to them sat a schoolteacher of adolescent girls who was taking the course in order to pass it on to her young pupils; next to her was a trained nurse who wanted more "psychiatric orientation;" another was a young expectant mother, and next to her was a silver-haired grandmother with a love of children and ots of time on her hands.

"We want to set up certain standards tor baby-sitting," Mrs. Romanoff explained. "It's a two-fold educational plan-for the sitter and for the mother. We want to control the demands which parents make on sitters. For instance, our pupils are taught that they must never give any medicine to children or to administer medical treatment – besides putting a band-aid on a scratch. If the child is sick, the mother should remain with it. If the child should cut himself accidentally, the baby-sitter should press sterile gauze on the wound and call a doctor immediately."

time the mother returned? After three a.m." Miss Rosenthal was busy showing the class how to make a doll's muff out of a toilet-paper roll with the help of a bit of absorbent cotton and a few gilt stars.

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"You can use almost any material you find in the home-milk bottle caps, wire, spools and even brown paper bags," Miss Rosenthal was saying. "You can make a lovely puppet out of two paper bags. I'm glad you're having fun, because if you don't, the children won't either."

Mrs. Romanoff nodded. That was the new idea exactly: relax the child, interest him, work with him, not for him.

What was the old idea of baby-sitting, we inquired. Mrs. Romanoff produced a set of ancient photographs of young girls in ankle-length dresses, high-buttoned shoes, and long hair tied with ribbon bows. These were the baby-sitters of 1911-only they were known as the Little Mothers' League.

Little Mothers

"Dr. Baker founded them to fight the high infant mortality rate," she said. "The real mothers had to work to support the family and the oldest girl was usually saddled with the entire responsibility of bringing up the younger ones. The Little Mother learned how to bathe the baby, mix its formula, sterilize its bottles and nipples

And had anybody ever interfered with s picture-making?

"Never."

We asked what general impressions he ad got of the Russians.

He thought for a moment. "They've sufered terribly because of the war and because of the hardships since the war. They want peace, but they're worried bout the atom bomb and the way we're cting about it. There's a tremendous, riendly curiosity about the U.S.A. Everybody I met wanted to hear all about America. I met many college students. I would say 80 per cent of them are studyng English. One question they all seemed o ask was: How many American students re studying Russian?"

What, we asked, did he think could help Russo-American relations?

Wanted: press agents

He grinned. 'They could use a couple of good press agents," he said. "A smart press agent would not have refused me aw on the streets of Minsk and Kiev. Such shots would capture, in essence, the nature of the sacrifices the Russians made n the war."

He looked thoughtful. "But maybe our wn State Department could use a couple of good press agents, too."

Bryan described his audiences here as generally above average in intelligence.

"I cover different cities on bookings, pretty much the way a concert artist does. Last week I addressed the Rotary Club of New York at their luncheon.

"Most audiences react with tremendous elief when I tell them I don't think there'll be a war. Some of the questions show kepticism, naturally, but they're good

Don t give baby beer, pickles or herring

THE WORDS 'BABY-SITTER' usually evoke an amused, indulgent smile, we've noticedespecially on the faces of childless people who've never come to grips with the problem of whether to tear up the opera tickets or the baby when no sitter was available. But to the Department of Health-as to the average mother-baby-sitters are no laughing matter.

A representative of the Health Department telephoned us recently and suggested we visit the school for baby-sitting -or bratting, as some of our young friends call it-at the Kips Bay-Yorkville Health Center, 411 E. 69th St., the only school of its kind in the country. But not the first such school, we were told. The first school for baby sitters was opened in 1911 under the auspices of Dr. S. Josephine Baker, but it was vastly different from today's school.

Last Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, we dropped in at the Kips Bay class, expecting to find it peopled by teen-agers in bobby-sox, moccasins and glamor bobs. There were two or three such, but most of the 20 were women of middle age or better. A dark-haired, slender young woman, Louise Giventer, director of the Kips Bay-Yorkville District Health Com-mittee of the Health Council, which sponsors the classes, introduced us to the brisk eager gray-haired woman who conducts the eight weeks' course, Mrs. Gladys W. Romanoff, an instructor in child psychology at Finch College. This sesson would be devoted to paperchaft, designed to amuse preschool children, and it would be conducted by Emily Rosenthal of the YMHA Nursery School. Miss Rosenthal, a

Limited sitting

Baby-sitters should never bathe their charges-that, too, was the mother's job. They should know how to diaper a baby, heat a bottle and feed an infant and how to amuse an older child. That would include story-telling and paper-fun, Mrs. Romanoff said, inclining her head toward Miss Rosenthal with her growing collection of green tissue-paper trees. That was all a baby-sitter should be called upon to do; anything beyond that was not proper, Mrs. Romanoff felt.

"That girl with the fluffy black hair, at the end of the table," Mrs. Romanoff continued. "She was called in to sit in an apartment three blocks from her home. She had been told that her job was to look after two children. The mother was not there when she arrived, but the older of the two children, a boy of four, relayed her orders, if you can imagine that. This girl heard an infant crying. The four-year-old said it was his baby brother who was locked in the next room. The screaming continued for a long time, so the girl tried to force the door open. When she couldn't open the door, she used great presence of mind and telephoned the police. They broke open the door and left a police matron in charge of the children so the sitter could go home. Can you guess what

and combat the superstitions of older women.

A list of "Don't" drawn up by the Little Mothers themselves included such advice as "Don't give the baby herring (or beer, or pickles);" "Don't leave the baby nering (or beer, the gutter;" "Don't leave the baby run in the gutter;" "Don't scream on the baby," we saw from an old collection of papers. There were also numerous rhymes, illustrated by photographs of Little Mothers at work:

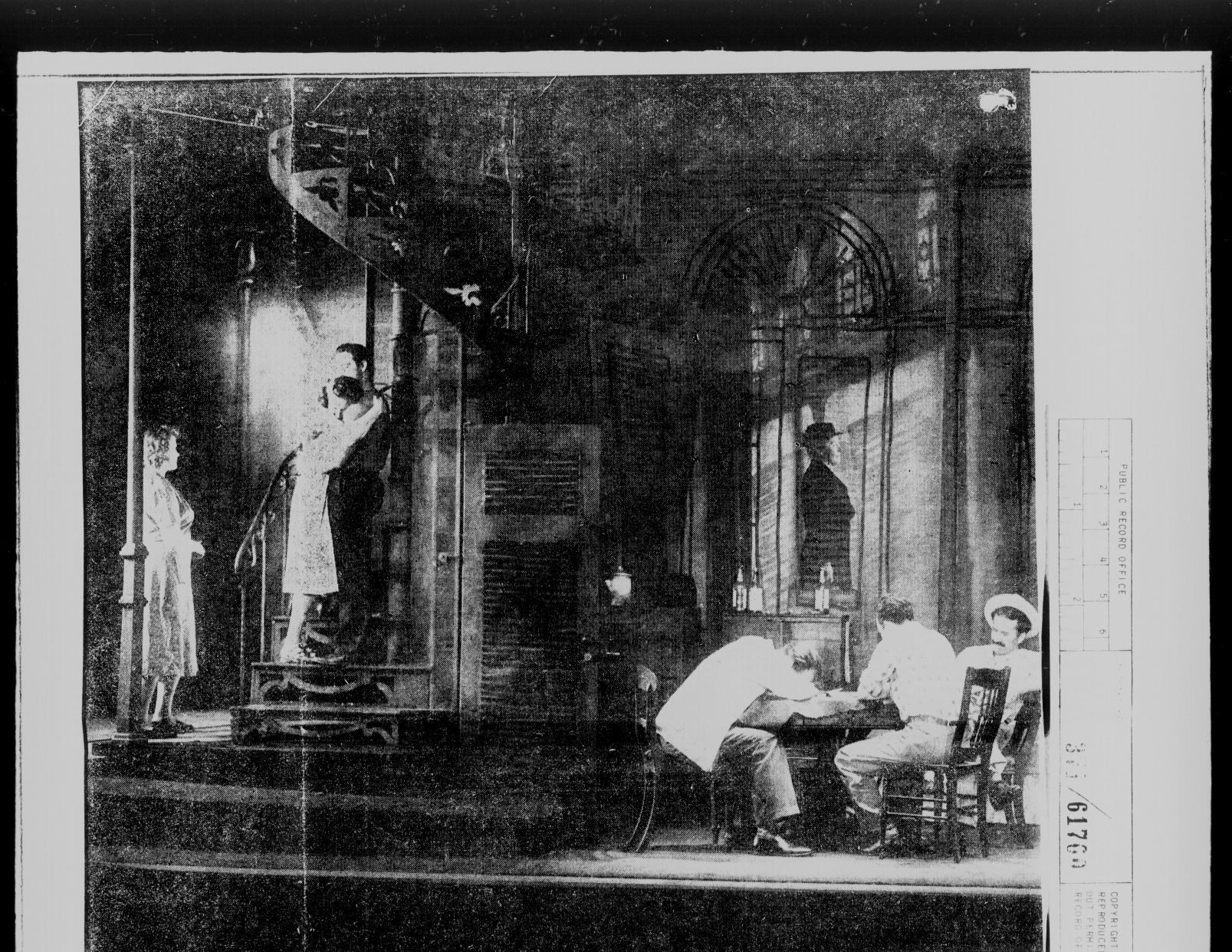
The nipples too we cleanse with care The babies all agree. But he who's cheated out of it Takes bottle cheerfully. The milk we give him must be pure And very clean and sweet Each bottle made up carefully So it will be a treat. With soap and brush and water hot We wash his bottles bright That mother's milk is quite the best His milk we heat just right.

Today's baby-sitter was guided by rhymes also, Mrs. Romanoff said, showing us a safety pamphlet. We read only one:

Kitchen kettles, pots and pans Are for your roast and stew So turn away the handles or You'll cook your offspring, too. -SELMA ROBINSON

PICTURE NEWS

Sunday Magazine Section of PM EDITOR: Ed McCarthy. ASSISTANT EDITOR: Robert A. Fuller. ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Gertrude Stamm; Croswell Bowen; Ken Clark. STAFF: Gerald Blank; Jean Evans; Louise Levitas; Selma Robinson. **BOOK EDITOR:** Roger Pippett. ART DIRECTOR: Russell Countryman. **m5**



As the final curtain falls on A Streetcar Named Desire, Blanche (Jessica Tandy, behind transparent wall) is being taken away to an insane asylum

The streetcar's last stop

THE EMOTIONAL EXCITEMENT of the final minutes of Tennessee Williams' A Streetcar Named Desire' has not been surpassed in a new Broadway play so far this season. And building up to this excitement Williams has constructed, according to the critics, a gaudy, poignant, painful, luminous, feverish, squalid and touching story.

Blanche Du Bois, a frail, pretty, overelegant product of decayed Southern aristocracy, comes to New Orleans to live with her married sister. Stella Kowalski. She finds a two-room apartment divided only by a curtain, a brutish brother-in-law, Stanley, and a rowdy neighborhood. Stanley resents her airs as much as she despises his vulgarity. He probes into her past and discovers she is a symphomaniac.

When Blanche tries to induce Mitch, one of Stanley's more refined friends, to marry her, Stanley exposes her. Then when Stella is in the hospital giving birth to her baby and he is somewhat the worse for celebrating, Stanley assaults Blanche. This leaves Blanche, in the last scene, in a complete retreat from reality, dressing herself to meet a wealthy admirer about whom she has been babbling. The play's closing lines follow:

BLANCHE: Stop whispering you two! I can smell the sea air. My element is earth but it ought to be water. The rest of my time I am going to spend on the sea.

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And when I die I'll die on the sea. You know what I'll die of? I shall die of eating an unwashed grape in some improbable little port of the tropics. My friends will advise me not to continue my voyage. But I'll laugh at them and sail in spite of their warnings! And, one day out on the ocean, I'll die . . . with my hand in the hand of some nice looking ship's doctor. a very young one with a small blond mustache and a big silver watch. Ha Ha! . . . (A Docron and MATRON appear around the corner of the building and climb the steps to the porch. He rings the doorbell. The murmur of the game is interrupted.) EUNICE (woman who lives upstairs): That must be

them.

(STELLA presses her fists to her lips.)
BLANCHE: What is it?
EUNICE: Excuse me while I see who's at the door.
STELLA: Yes.
(EUNICE crosses to first room.)
BLANCHE: I wonder if it's for me. (Tensely)
(A whispered colloquy at the door.)
EUNICE: Someone is calling for Blanche. (Returning brightly.)

BLANCHE: It is for me, then! (She looks fearfully from one to the other and then to the portieres.) Is it the gentleman I was expecting from Dallas? EUNICE: I think it is, Blanche. BLANCHE: I'm not quite ready. STELLA: Ask him to wait outside. BLANCHE: I... (EUNICE goes back to the portieres.) STELLA: Everything packed? BLANCHE: My silver toilet articles are still out. STELLA: Ah! EUNICE: They're waiting in front of the house. (Returning.) BLANCHE: They! Who's "they"? EUNICE: There's a lady with him. BLANCHE: I cannot imagine who this "lady" could be! How is she dressed? EUNICE: Just-just a sort of a-plain-tailored outfit. BLANCHE: Possibly she's- (Her voice dies out nervously.) STELLA: Shall we go, Blanche? BLANCHE: Must we go through that room? STELLA: I will go with you. BLANCHE: How do I look?

pendence, the building of the new state is still Haganah's job, since it is still illegal British regulations. Eight Haganah ships have been intercepted since the Exodus 1947-an indication of Haganah's continuing campaign and the British vigilance to thwart it. Lately, in preparing for the responsibilities of nationhood, Haganah has been fighting on another front-against the terrorists.

The Jewish Agency considers that terrorism is "gravely endangering political efforts made by the Jewish people at Lake Success.'

And in Haganah's official memorandum to the UN it was explained: "The Jewish Resistance Movement utterly rejects the right to existence of such para-military factions because of their reactionary social make-up and because of the criminal folly of their actions.'

Increasingly bitter fight

The factionalism started in 1938 when Irgun Zvai Leumi (meaning National Military Organization) was founded by dissident members of Haganah joining with non-members. At its inception it was said to have connections with the extreme right wing Zionist Revisionist Party, but this has been denied by Irgun spokesmen.

During the war the Irgun renounced terrorism to support the Allied cause; disagreeing with this truce, the Stern Group (named for its founder) broke off from the Irgun. Totalled together, these terrorist factions probably represent, with their supporters in the community, about 20,000 of the 650,000 Jews of Palestine. But their fight with Haganah has become increasingly bitter and is now threatening the future nation.

Last February a group which, according to AP, was "presumed" to be Irgunists, hurled their bombs into the Tel Aviv clubrooms of the Jewish left wing labor party, Hashomir Hatzair, starting fires. In the battle that followed, seven of the club members and five of the attackers were wounded.

Robbery and extortion have for a long time been practiced by the terrorists for the purpose of raising funds. When merchants of the Jewish community appealed for protection, Haganah organized special squads against extortion. At first the squads were not permitted to carry arms. Instead they administered severe public beatings to anyone found terrorizing the community.

Even when the extremists planned actions against the British, Haganah undertook to forestall and thwart such plans. It refused, however, to give information which would help the government suppress the Irgunists and Sternists.

Early this summer Haganah intelligence learned that Irgun was planning to bomb Citrus House, British military headquarters in Tel Aviv. Without informing the British, Haganah went into action.

Haganah man told me, they found the machinery for making guns but they didn't find the guns. These were in a wellconcealed storeroom passed up by troops who searched the building.

A guard of British soldiers was placed on the factory, but Haganah forces broke through a wall from an adjoining house, carried out the stored arms and even the machines to waiting cars, and drove away with them right under the noses of the guard.

"The British didn't discover that storeroom until a week later. When they did, it was empty."

The bitter factionalism created by dissident groups has even touched underground immigration. Early this fall, on the escape route from Poland to Italy, two incidents occurred which brought interference from government authorities.

Irgun agents, according to the report of an American newspaper correspondent, had "disputed the influence of Haganah ... in refugee assembly centers and its control of mountain passes leading from the Tyrol into Italy." Three Irgunists who were found to be disrupting schedules for the assembling of DPs were held by Haganah. To release these men, armed Irgunists attacked the Haganah assembly station in Innsbruck and killed a Palestinian member of Haganah.

A similar attack was made on Haganah in Milan a few days later, and two Haganah men were seriously wounded.

The reason for these "needling activities" by Irgun, it was explained by this correspondent, was "to gain some concessions on use of the mountain passes."

Civil war?

In the past month, after many such incidents in which men have been killed or wounded, Haganah has authorized its squads to carry arms against Irgun and to use them when fired upon.

The terrorist groups, a Haganah spokes-man declared recently, have lost their raison d'etre as statehood nears and are therefore turning to purposeless disruption of the established program.

Haganah is determined there will be unity to meet the approaching crisis for the Jewish nation. Since its numbers are largest, and since it has the authority of the whole community, Haganah's voice is likely to prevail in the end.

But there may be serious trouble, even civil war, before that.

Even now the terrorists, dissatisfied with the partition of Palestine, have chosen to continue their independent war on both the British and the Arabs. Haganah spokesmen say that the indiscriminate retaliation on Arab villages practiced by these dissident groups has increased the danger to the Yishuv.

Haganah's underground paper



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Security and Defense Affairs

House-to-house search

Surmising that the Irgunists must have dug a tunnel leading to the military barracks, the Haganah intelligence staff mapped the surrounding area and sent its agents on a house-to-house search for evidences of digging. At one house, the young man who answered the door seemed unusually disturbed. Looking down, the agents noticed that his shoes were crusted with dirt.

A search party sent to the house quickly discovered the tunnel and left a note warning that "Haganah was here" and would return. The group came back the next day prepared to seal up the tunnel. But Irgun had set a mine and one of the Haganah men was killed. The explosion revealed the tunnel to the British.

"This is proof," said a Haganah repre-sentative in talking to me about this incident, "that Haganah did not co-operate with the British-in spite of what the Irgunists say: When the British learned about the tunnel and made a search of the area, they found a Haganah arms factory two minutes away from Citrus House.

"Haganah, on hearing about this Irgun plan, had realized that for every British soldier killed there would be 10 dead Jews -all of those who worked in our arms factory. Besides that, it would probably have created a revulsion of public feeling against the Jews of Palestine, and once again the clamping down of martial law. And martial law has almost wrecked our economy."

There is a sequel to this story which has not been reported until now: When

Rejecting the vengeful principle of an Arab life for a Jewish life, Haganah wants the world to know that in over a thousand villages the Arabs have not moved against the Jews; in fact, there have been many peace pacts made between Arab and Jewish neighboring villages.

The seriousness of the present uprisings has been exaggerated by the foreign press, the Haganah authorities say. This is only mob fighting, and it will probably end soon.

Haganah's great test will come when the British withdraw, and its leaders believe the Jewish army is strong enough to meet any attack. In the streets of Palestine today, the soldiers of Haganah, now dressed in khaki with identifying armbands, are demonstrating their readiness. One incident, reported in a message from a Jerusalem eyewitness, tells the story:

A mob of Arab rioters, looting and killing, stormed the central business district of the Holy City. From the government police station on this square, the British police looked out on the disturbance. They stood by until 20 Haganah soldiers, armed with tommy guns and Sten guns, appeared. Then the police came out to stop them.

"This area is cordoned off," they warned the soldiers. "Where are you going?"

"We're going to evacuate the Jews," the Haganah leader said. "Stand aside."

The police stood aside. The soldiers walked toward the Arab mob and suddenly the rioting halted. The

Arabs eyed them silently. No shots were fired, there was no further trouble as the soldiers proceeded with the evacuation of the trapped Jewish popula-END tion:

INNSBRUCK — MILAN — RISHON LE-ZION

On September 27 this year, killers of the Irgun murdered a Haganah rescue worker, Eitan Avidov, in the refugee camp at Innsbruck. Statement of all Zionist parties in Austria:

"There are no words to describe the horror of this act. All their previous actions pale before this one. In broad daylight they cut down the young life of a Palestinian pioneer aged only 22. Only a few days before, he had arrived from Palestine full of enthusiasm and the desire to help the remnants of European Jewry on their hard road to immigration and salvation. . . ."

Signed by: [Eight Zionist Parties of Europe]

[Beneath the photo of Eitan Avidov is printed: Blessed be his memory Born in Nahalal 1925 Left Palestine on his mission 1947 Murdered Sept. 27, 1947]

Less than 30 days after he was buried, back in his own village in Palestine, the Irgun struck again. They burst into the office of the Central Rescue Committee in Milan, destroyed and wrecked the interior, opened fire on a doctor and one of the other Haganah rescue workers and wounded them.

The murderers of Avidov in Innsbruck, the destroyers of the Central Rescue Committee in Milan, and those who opened fire in the cities of Palestine and its settlements-they are members of the same Irgun. They are serving the same destructive purpose.

Irgun Zvai Leumi is losing its reason for existence as the British make plans to withdraw and the establishment of a Jewish state approaches. The only way it now justifies its existence in the eyes of its members is by provocative acts which must lead to fratricidal war. But even this aim will not succeed. Their intention is clear to everyone.

PALESTINE JEWS WILL NOT BE TRAPPED BY IRGUN PROVO-CATION - BET THEY WILL NEVER YIELD TO TERROR AND AGGRESSION. Nov. 3, 1947

embarkation ports. They have even tried to blow up Haganah ships."

The majority of ships are manned by manah marine units especially trained their jobs. En route, the crew communicates with Haganah radio stations on prearranged frequencies. As it approaches the coast, the ship remains outside territorial waters during daylight, and slips in at night to the designated point.

Meanwhile Haganah takes over the stretch of coast where the landing is to be effected, occupies the nearby terminals and roads, sets up road blocks, mines the approaches to the beach. A special beach force prepares landing boats, first aid, food, clothing and trucks. As soon as the immigrants are landed, they are sped away to be hidden in settlements and cities.

Crews without weapons

Aboard ships that are stopped by the British, it is the Haganah marine units who organize resistance. And what can be accomplished by weaponless crews is shown by the Chaim Arlosoroff, a small ship whose passengers were armed with bolts and pieces of scrap iron. Surrounded by British warships, they fought for 24 hours, repulsing 10 boarding attempts. Not till the 11th attempt did the British finally succeed.

The fierceness of these David-and-Goliath battles is scarcely told in the news reports. You read that an illegal ship has been caught, that the passengers resisted, and that there were casualties. Here is what actually happens aboard ship, as told by crew member of the Exodus 1947:

"That night we brought up our heavy artillery. Thousands of tons of potatoes, any number of tins of beef, homemade sticks torn from the bannisters were distributed to the organized parties of youngsters waiting hopefully on A Deck.

"At 2:30 a.m., July 18, 1947, the warships which had blacked themselves out for a few hours suddenly swooped down on us. Each one turned on an eerie blue searchlight and started boarding operations.

"And then followed the three most violent hours I've spent on earth. They tried to board by lowering a special drawbridge. Royal Marines were poised in full battle regalia-white helmets, heavy billies, tear gas bombs, .38 caliber pistols, knives, life belts, first aid kits-all ready for action. "They were met by a salvo of spuds and cans that floored half of them right where

"They were met by a salvo of spuds and cans that floored half of them right where they stood. But they managed to board up forward and made for the wheel at once: and they weren't fooling around.

'All hell broke loose'

"All hell broke loose on the bridge. They came in and started smashing skulls. The first one available belonged to my friend Bill Bernstein. He was cracked twice over the ear and temple and collapsed into unconsciousness [he died some hours later]. "When w_{ε} tried to recapture the wheel house, Bill Millman, defying all common sense, rushed in and was promptly shot through the lower jaw. We carried him away and also our thoughts of gaining command of the ship again. "There followed hours of constant ram-ming, head-breaking and tear gas. We would run around like lost sheep, tears streaming from our eyes, trying to put boric acid handkerchiefs over the eyes of the infants below decks." Even when the outcome is obviously hopeless, Haganah continues resistance because in the onfusion of fighting it has often been possible to carry off some of the immigrants. The fight of the Shabbatai

Lozinsky to land its immigrants didn t end when the British seized her. Spotted by a plane, she was chased by a destroyer. In eluding it she was dangerously late in landing.

"When she finally arrived," says a member of the Haganah beach party that assembled to receive the refugees, "the sea was so stormy and dangerous that no use could be made of the lifeboats. The commander on shore signalled to the ship to sail ahead and beach herself. It was now 5:30 a.m.

"A thick ope was stretched from ship to shore, a distance of 400 feet. The refugees tried to jump into the rubber dinghies, but with no success. The sight of them jumping from the top deck, 20 feet above the sea, into the water was nervewracking. In this manner 200 refugees reached the shore. Now the sea turned into a hell, and the rescue squads had to be relieved.

"Our commando boys and girls laid a tiving bridge from shore to ship. Some of them were touching ground, but most of them were swimming. Each refugee had to be fished out of the water and passed along from hand to hand. At the beginning only the men jumped, but now more and more women dared the plunge.

"Many of them swallowed a lot of sea water, and had to be treated by doctors and nurses on shore. Some collapsed as they reached the shore. A special commando squad was swimming around the ship to rescue the refugees from drowning.

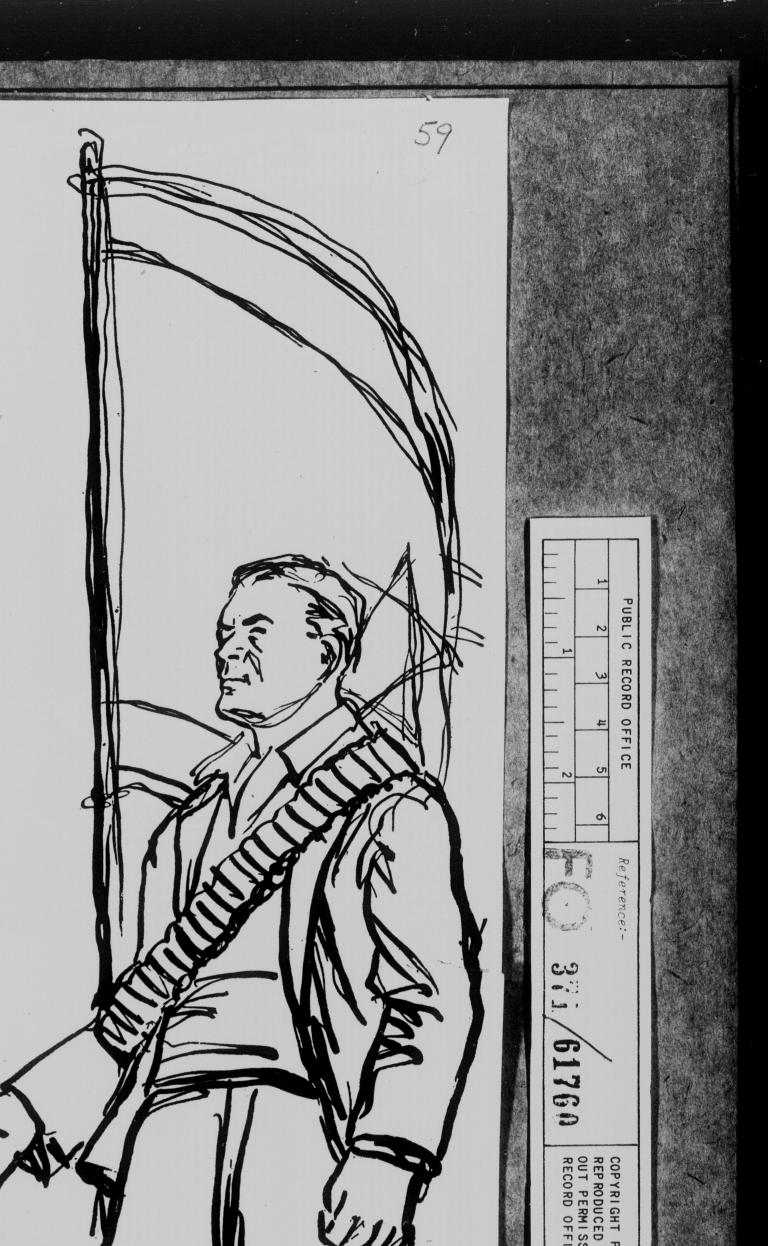
Anger and despair

By 8 a.m. we called in the settlers of the area. The settlers took charge of the refugees and made off with them in all directions. Meanwhile, many Arabs had gathered to watch the spectacle. Also many [British] army planes were circling overhead. There was little time to be lost before the troops would arrive in force. Now people began jumping into the sea by the dozens. A naval patrol boat appeared, and capsized in attempting to reach the ship.

"A child was standing on the top deck with her parents, who could not make up their minds to jump. When the child saw the patrol boat, she jumped into the sea, and her parents immediately followed. A commando girl rescuing the swimmers suddenly came upon her own mother, a refugee, struggling in the water. There were sights to make us cry out in anger and despair.

"Most of the refugees had been led away to the settlements miles away. By 10 a.m. the British troops were in sufficient strength to encircle the shore and some of the settlements. Between 1500 and 2000 of us were arrested."

Those arrested refused to identify them selves and every examination was con-



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ducted by force. Trying to separate immigrants from Palestinians, the British first tried to distinguish them by wet or dry clothing. But Haganah had supplied every immigrant with a dry set of clothes, and some of the Palestinians had been on duty in the water. When the authorities searched for identity cards they discovered that all the Palestinian cards had been burned on the beach.

Finally, the British packed some 700 lews, still fighti g, into transports and de

Continued on next page

Haganah continued

ported them to Cyprus. Later, 350 had to be returned to Palestine when the Jewish community presented proof of their citizenship. This meant that of perhaps a thousand passengers only 350 had been interned. The remainder, as Haganah reported, "are now safely among their own people in their own country." Frequently after such landings the

British have raided nearby settlements to find the "illegals." They have seldom suc-ceeded. Haganah has a way of combatting such searches: When three Jewish villages on the southern coast were recently cordoned off by a force of 15,000 troops in tanks and armored cars, thousands of Jews from near and far-off settlements were brought in trucks to the rescue. They broke through the cordons and formed a living wall against the searchers.

By land and by sea

Although immigrants were hiding in the ettlements, the British were unable to identify them. They took 337 of the villagers to a detention camp, but were forced finally to release them for lack of evidence.

Only a comparative handful of refugees have been brought into Palestine by land. During the war when the Mediterranean was closed, the Haganah route was through the Balkans, across the Black Sea into Turkey and from there to Palestine. Since the war, this migration is probably carried by boat to Turkey and from there ov land. But Haganah's land immigration is still a trickle compared to the numbers that can be brought in on ships.

It should be mentioned, in discussing immigration, that the legal quota (1500 a month) is taken care of by the Jewish community's legal representatives, the Jewish Agency. Half of the legal immigrants, by arrangement with the British, are brought directly to Cyprus, so that 750 "illegals" may come each month from Cyprus. The other 750 (except for a small percentage reserved for disposal by the British) come mostly from the British zone in Germany, and are admitted to Palestine the easy

Of course, no Palestinian Jew accepts the British definition of "illegal," and though the Haganah is officially termed illegal, its connection with the legal Jewish Agency is such that, as the Haganah man old me, "we would not do anything that would run counter to decisions of the ewish Agency."

Because the British attitude toward illegal migration has changed a great deal ince the end of the war, so have Haganah actics. During the war, when Haganah ecruited its members to serve with the British Army, there was unofficial recognition of the Jewish organization, an amicable truce. In the beginning, illegal mmigrants caught by the British were reated gently and were merely held at Athlit detention camp, until the govern-nent provided certificates of entry for hem.

-take off at night in a rowboat," a Haganah agent described the operation. "The harbor is heavily guarded, searchlights are constantly sweeping the water, and the frogmen have to jump in and swim underwater. When they reach the hull of the ship, they attach the bomb, and then return the same way. And, meanwhile, at any moment, the ship might drop a depth bomb.

"For that, in time of war, they would get the Victoria Cross."

The Empire Rival, damaged by frogmen at Cyprus, was mined again after debarking Exodus passengers in Hamburg. This was the ship on which the pas-sengers surprised the British by walking off promptly with no resistance-Haganah had so instructed the deportees in preparation for the bombing.

Haganah claims with pride that its only acts of sabotage have been for "constructive purposes." Haganah's code since its inception has been Havlagah (self restraint), which means no vengeful reprisals or purposeless bomb-throwing. It has undertaken political acts of destruction-for example, one night in the fall of 1945, Haganah severed the railroad lines in more than 300 places. This was to demonstrate to the government, then making plans to bring in more troops from Egypt, that Haganah was capable of disrupting communications.

Forewarned by saboteurs

On other occasions, Haganah, to protect immigrant landings, has blown up bridges, attacked British radar and coast guard stations and destroyed police motor launches; but in each case the saboteurs forewarned the British in order to save lives.

The building of new settlements in

Palestine has by necessity been a military operation, too. Attacking the British land restrictions, Haganah has fought with the same boldness and split-second efficiency to put up new settlements overnight.

Speed is necessary for safety and to present both the British and the Arabs with an accomplished fact. In October last year, Haganah undertook the largest col-onization project ever attempted in a single day-12 new settlements. This was in the Negev desert, the strategic district which the British had reserved as a future military base.

A thousand Jews, including hundreds of Haganah soldiers who came from all parts of the country to help in this operation, were assigned to the job. At three a.m., October 6, the signal was given. Immediately, from four bases, 12 columns of settlers in motor convoys started out over dark fields and highways, led by special guides of the Palmach.

Construction had begun in all 12 areas when dawn broke. The trucks went back and forth to their bases for added supplies, while the workers dug ditches of defense, put up barbed-wire stockades, water towers, and pitched tents. By nightfall the settlements, laid out on 21,000 acres of land, were a fact.

Birya, a tiny settlement in Galilee, is known throughout Palestine because Haganah built it three times. Twice British troops tore it down.

Birya was founded in 1945 by 24 settlers. It had been a neglected plot of 750 acres, high in the hills of Galilee, and Haganah assigned the 24 to prepare the way for a large settlement of Jewish soldiers returned from fighting in Europe.

But one night a dog, straying from the settlement to the nearby encampment of the Arab Legion of Transjordan, aroused Arab guards, who fired several shots. Then British troops investigated.

They found a trail of blood leading to Birya and, close to the settlement, an arms cache. The 24 settlers were arrested on suspicion of starting an attack and at the trial they were accused of conducting secret Haganah training.

The defendants protested that the needed arms to protect themselves. The settlement had suffered frequent night attacks. The settlers were sentenced, nevertheless, to four years in prison, and the government sent a detachment of troops to close down Birya.

Birya rebuilt again (DENI

This destruction of an already established settlement aroused that whole region, and on the night of March 14, 1946, every able-bodied Jew in the community came to the rescue: Through a blinding storm they climbed along winding roads, up the steep hills to Birya, carrying packs of food and building supplies.

In the morning British troops on the neighboring hill found 3000 people hard at work building Birya II. Having re-stored the colony, most of them departed, leaving behind a token force of 200. But soon British mechanized troops arrived, dragged out the protesting 200 and carried them off in Army trucks while tanks leveled the whole day's work to the ground.

As the trucks passed through the nearest Jewish village, four miles away, shouts went out: "Brothers, they have destroyed Birya II! Go back to Birya.'

Thousands went back to Birya again, repaired the walls and tents, cleared the rubble, and prepared for a siege. Jewish trucks once more carried a stream of food and replacements up the hills, but the battle they prepared for never took place. Next day the government agreed to let 20-odd settlers resume the work where the imprisoned founders had left it. When the 24 original settlers were released this past summer, after 15 months in prison, they returned home . . . to Birya III.

Illustrations by John Rogers

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Daring attacks

As the tempo of Haganah immigration ncreased, the government stiffened, deportations to Cyprus were begun. And in October, 1945, after Haganah had reeived information that the Athlit prisoners were to be deported, the leaders ordered a raid on this detention camp. Member units of Haganah, young boys and girls, were brought to the area of the camp two days before the raid. They were assigned to learn the approaches to the camp, the number of guards and fortifications. Then each unit was told to hide in designated spot until the night of the aid.

On the signal that night, all the raiders converged on the camp; the first group attacked the guards silently, tied and gagged them. Those that followed cut the parbed wire and scattered in silence through the camp. No sound was heard as they woke the 200 men, women and children, packed their belongings and took hem through the gates. The babies and he infirm were carried, the others were ed toward Mt. Carmel and then along he mountain paths to freedom.

Even more daring attacks against the leportations have been made by Haganah "frogmen." Six deportation ships have been mined by these saboteurs. Two were sunk in Haifa harbor.

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"The frogmen-two or three of them

HAGANAH RAIDS the Athlit detention camp: "The first group attacked the guards silently, tied and gagged them. Those that followed cut the barbed wire . . . woke the 200 internees and led them out of Athlit, along mountain roads to freedom."